



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-172
Thursday
7 September 1989

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-172

CONTENTS

7 September 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Troops Reportedly Not To Return to Cambodia [AFP]	1
---	---

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Premier Kaifu Arrives in Canada from Mexico [KYODO]	2
Kaifu Expected To Win Party Presidency in October [KYODO]	2
LDP Leader Urges Greater Recruit Responsibility [YONHAP]	3
Ministry To Cooperate on U.S. Combat Facility [RYUKYU SHIMPO 8 Sep]	3
Camp Hansen Construction Opposed [OKINAWA TIMES 7 Sep]	3
Trade Imbalance Topic of U.S. Commerce Talks [KYODO]	4
Government Economist Berates U.S. Trade Policy [KYODO]	4
Minister Stresses National Trade Reform [KYODO]	4
Possible NTT Project Delay Over U.S. Protest [KYODO]	5
Central Bank Intervenes Against Strong Dollar [KYODO]	5
Official Favors Stronger Yen [KYODO]	5
Official Reaffirms Yen Defense [KYODO]	6
Economic Indicators Point to Continued Expansion [KYODO]	6
Government To Ease Controls on Economic Activity [KYODO]	6
Lifting of Beijing Travel Ban Still Undecided [KYODO]	7
Aviation Talks To Be Held with U.S., ROK [KYODO]	7
Government Accepts Interim Space Agreement [KYODO]	7

North Korea

Foreign Ministry 'Statement' on U.S. Troops [Pyongyang Radio]	8
Commentary Accuses ROK of Suppressing Rights [Pyongyang Radio]	9
Article Stresses People's Organizational Life [Pyongyang Radio]	10
SKNDF Article Discusses Reform Movement [Radio VNS]	13

South Korea

Column Terms Bush Antidrug Measure 'Lukewarm' [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 7 Sep]	19
North Denies Rumors of Kim Il-song's Death [HANGUK ILBO 7 Sep]	19
No Tae-u To Announce Unification Plan 11 Sep [YONHAP]	20
UN Forces Command Proposes 12 Sep MAC Meeting [HANGYORE SINMUN 7 Sep]	20
Moscow-Seoul Sister City Relationship Hinted [YONHAP]	20
Police Battle 3,000 Seoul University Students	20
Students Support Teachers Union [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Sep]	20
KYODO Reports Rally Dispersal [KYODO]	20
Editorial Views Proposed Land Use Bill Debates [THE KOREA HERALD 7 Sep]	21
Assembly Battle Over Fifth Republic Legacy Looms	21
Parties 'Flexing Their Muscles' [THE KOREA HERALD 7 Sep]	21
Legacy Liquidation Urged [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Sep]	22
RDP Floor Leader Yi Ki-taek Interviewed [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Sep]	23

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Cambodia

Leaders Greet SRV Counterparts on Anniversary [Phnom Penh Radio]	25
Soviet Military Aid to Cambodia Reported [Beijing International]	25
SRV Warns of Khmer Rouge Attacks at Pullout [AFP]	25
Hun Sen Briefs Media on Paris Conference [Phnom Penh Radio]	26

Indonesia

Suharto Arrives in Tashkent on USSR Visit [ANTARA]	33
Leaders Ask PPP To Remain Open to Non-Muslims [THE JAKARTA POST 30 Aug]	34

Philippines

Ramos Warns Bases Removal Will Create Problems [Quezon City Radio]	34
Governor Denies Bases Necessity [MANILA BULLETIN 7 Sep]	34
University President Heads Joint Bases Council [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 6 Sep]	35
Two Soldiers Killed Near Clark Air Base [Manila Radio]	35
Pact Said Between U.S. State and Rebel Honasan [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 7 Sep]	35
Communists Say Japanese Aid Used Against Rebels [KYODO 6 Sep]	36
Senator Claims Libya Aid to MNLF Halted [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 6 Sep]	37
Aquino Visits Bataan, Inaugurates Road Project [Quezon City Radio]	37
Protest Filed Against Maltreatment of Filipinos [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 7 Sep]	38
Mitra's Plan To Resign as LDP Head Confirmed [Baguio City Radio]	38
Guns Seized from Congressman, Businessman [Manila Radio]	38
PC Captain Named MNLF Spy Network Chief [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 6 Sep]	38
Government Opens Lawsuit Against Marcos [Manila Radio]	39
Ranking Rebel Captured in Bohol [Quezon City Radio]	39
Bataan Rebel Leader Killed in Clash [Quezon City Radio]	39
More Troops To Be Deployed in Southern Luzon [Baguio City Radio]	40
Military Encounters Reactivated Freedom Fighters [Quezon City Radio]	40

Thailand

Cabinet Extends Scientific Cooperation With U.S. [Bangkok Radio]	40
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum Viewed [BANGKOK POST 6 Sep]	40
Daily Wants Arms Shipments to Khmers Stopped [BANGKOK POST 6 Sep]	42
Working Group for Cambodia Reconstruction Formed [THE NATION 6 Sep]	42
No Informal Meeting Set for Cambodian Solution [THE NATION 7 Sep]	43
Pro-Soviet Border Insurgents Scale Down Actions [THE NATION 2 Sep]	43
Future of Chatchai Government Evaluated [THE NATION 4 Sep]	43
Source Says Chawalit Proposed Security Act [MATICHON 3 Sep]	45
Daily Views New Security Act [BAN MUANG 3 Sep]	45
More on Security Law Debate [BANGKOK POST 5 Sep]	45
Democrat MP's Predict Dissolution of Parliament [BANGKOK POST 4 Sep]	46

Vietnam

Heng Samrin, Delegation Conclude Visit	47
Nguyen Van Linh Speech Quoted [Hanoi Radio]	47
Heng Samrin Speaks in Reply [Hanoi Radio]	48
Joint Communique Issued [Hanoi Radio]	49
Delegation Departs 6 Sep [VNA]	51
Daily Reviews Heng Samrin Visit [Hanoi Radio]	51
Communique on Cambodia Pullout Detailed [Hanoi Radio]	52
Cambodian Defense Minister Delegation Visits [VNA]	53
Commentary on Paris Cambodia Conference [Hanoi International]	53
Joint Petroleum Venture With Soviets Viewed [AFP]	54
Provinces Prepare for People's Council Elections [Hanoi Radio]	54

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

PRC Diplomats Told Not To Harass Students *[Melbourne International]* 56

Fiji

Envoy Sees 'Warming' Relations With New Zealand *[Melbourne International]* 56

New Zealand

Government Plans to Buy Two ANZAC Frigates *[AFP]* 56

Papua New Guinea

Curfew in Lae Following Riots, Looting *[AFP]* 57

Troops Reportedly Not To Return to Cambodia

BK0609133489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Paris, Sept 6 (AFP)—Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Wednesday that the failure of the Cambodia peace talks here did not alter Hanoi's resolve to withdraw its troops from the country, and that once out "we will never return".

"For us, it is an issue of strategic interest," Mr. Thach, who is also deputy prime minister, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "If we do not withdraw, it would mean our own defeat, because Vietnam would become permanently embroiled in Cambodia".

He pledged that "Vietnam would honor its commitments" and asked the other parties to do the same. He denied there was any "dissension" in Hanoi over the planned withdrawal.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December, 1978, to overthrow the Khmer Rouge regime, but has pledged to bring its troops home this month, in the period from September 21 to 26.

China for its part has said it will stop all military aid to Cambodian guerrilla groups, particularly the Khmer Rouge, who are allied with the followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann and now constitute the main military arm of the resistance coalition.

On Wednesday, Vietnam and the government in Phnom Penh issued a joint statement repeating their demand that the Khmer Rouge—blamed for hundreds of thousands of deaths during their near four-year rule—be excluded from any political solution.

Mr. Thach warned in the interview that "if Sihanouk continues his alliance with the Khmer Rouge, the population will fear that his return will bring them back into power".

The foreign minister attended last month's Paris peace conference on Cambodia, which ended August 30, and will leave Sunday for Geneva.

He said Phnom Penh's forces will be able to "defend their country" when Vietnamese troops leave.

"The idea of some at the Paris conference that the Vietnamese retreat will upset the balance at their expense is an illusion," he said, saying that opposition guerrillas had made no lasting gains over "any of the 74 Vietnamese outposts handed over to the Phnom Penh army" since the 1987-88 dry season.

Cambodian rice production was evidence that the country's security situation had stabilized, he said, speaking of an increase to "400 kilograms (880 pounds) per capita, 100 more than in Vietnam".

Mr. Thach blamed the "lack of success" at the Paris conference on "certain countries that preferred no solution to a partial solution", but said there were still "very important results".

Japan

Premier Kaifu Arrives in Canada from Mexico

OW 0709021389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT
7 Sep 89

[Text] Ottawa, Sept. 6 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu arrived in this Canadian capital on Wednesday for wide-ranging talks with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on the final leg of his three-nation North American tour.

Kaifu was greeted by Mulroney at Ottawa Airport, followed by a review of the honor guard.

"It is my fervent hope that our bilateral relations will broaden while becoming ever more solid and I hope that my visit this time will serve that purpose," Kaifu said in an arrival statement.

Mulroney thanked Kaifu for coming to Canada on his first overseas trip, "as you confront the challenges of leadership of one of the most dynamic and influential nations in the world."

"During the next days we will discuss how we can advance our collective interests in what is becoming an increasingly complex and important bilateral relationship," the Canadian leader said, speaking at the airport welcoming ceremony.

Kaifu will hold a summit meeting with Mulroney on Thursday. On Friday he will proceed to the western Canadian city of Vancouver before returning to Japan.

Mulroney said the two sides will also discuss "how we can encourage partnerships between our private sectors to sustain economic growth and stimulate world trade and how we can cooperate to address the challenges posed to our fragile ecosystem."

Kaifu arrived in Canada from a 3-day visit to Mexico, which he wrapped up Wednesday morning with a visit to a primary school attended by Mexican and Japanese students, including the children of Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

In his meeting with Salinas on Tuesday, Kaifu told the Mexican leader that Japan is committed to helping Mexico resolve its problems of external debt and atmospheric pollution.

Salinas called for a broader relationship beyond economics and invited Japan to boost its investment in Mexico now that investment regulations have been relaxed.

Before the visit to Mexico, Kaifu met U.S. President George Bush in Washington and visited the cities of San Francisco and Boston.

Kaifu Expected To Win Party Presidency in October

OW 0609121089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—The policy chief of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said Wednesday he expects Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to get a new two-year term as party president this fall.

The party's president automatically becomes premier due to its majority in the lower house of the Diet.

Mitsuzuka, who is chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, one of the party's top three executives, said he expects Kaifu to run unopposed in the October 30-31 contest for party president.

He told a luncheon at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan that Kaifu can then "genuinely start" a two-year term of office. He said earlier reports suggesting Kaifu would stay in office for only three months referred to the remainder of the two-year term to which former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita was elected.

Mitsuzuka said he feels a general election for the House of Representatives will not occur until after the passage of the budget for fiscal 1990, beginning next April 1.

His view differs from that of senior members of both the powerful party factions led by Takeshita and former LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, who have hinted at early elections this fall. Mitsuzuka is a member of the Abe faction and is said to have close ties with Takeshita.

Mitsuzuka said that a longer time frame was necessary to fully answer the demands of the electorate reflected in the LDP loss in the July election for the upper house. Voter discontent with political reform, agricultural policy and the consumption tax contributed to the loss, he said.

The new budget, he stressed, would provide evidence of the party's revised positions on issues such as the consumption tax and raising revenue.

Mitsuzuka, who was foreign minister in the last cabinet, which resigned after 69 days, also called on the opposition to solidify its stance on security issues. "We cannot yield to a party incapable of formulating consistent policies," he said.

The next Diet session would include an exchange of questions, he said, over tax and security issues, unlike the one-way opposition drilling of LDP policies in the past. Only after such "open and candid debate," Mitsuzuka continued, could an election be held.

The policy chief said his party was readying for an "election war," as polls showed support for the largest opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] and the LDP is only "a few percentage points apart."

Mitsuzuka said a link up between the Japan Communist Party and the JSP could give them the necessary seats to

win the lower house, but he thought policy differences would block an alliance between the JSP and the three smaller parties.

Mitsuzuka also dismissed concerns about rising anti-American and nationalist sentiment in Japan, saying that realism worked against such trends becoming the common political sentiment. The majority of LDP members, he said, "understand neo-nationalism equals isolationism," and will continue to support the search for solutions through dialogue.

LDP Leader Urges Greater Recruit Responsibility

OW0309131789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Oiso, Kanagawa Pref., Sept. 3 KYODO—Former State Minister Toshio Komoto said Sunday politicians have not taken enough responsibility for the Recruit stock and bribery scandal.

Komoto, head of a faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], was speaking to his faction seminar here. Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu was a member of the Komoto faction.

Komoto said responsibilities by politicians involved in the scandal should be made clearer to regain people's trust of politics, without naming those politicians.

Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other politicians involved in the scandal have seceded from the party.

Komoto also said the House of Representatives should be dissolved for general elections after a budget for next fiscal 1990 is approved by the Diet next spring.

Komoto called for a drastic reform of the unpopular 3 percent consumption tax introduced in April, advocating to use the tax for welfare purposes.

He also called for new policies on land, housing, prices and taxes in the next fiscal budget to improve people's life styles and insure victory in the next general elections.

Komoto also proposed to use most of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) money on environmental causes.

Ministry To Cooperate on U.S. Combat Facility

OW0709074489 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 8 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 21

[Text] Residents of Onna-son and Ginnoza-son appear to be heading for actions to block the passage of U.S. personnel to protest the construction of the Urban Combat Training Facility on the Camp Hansen training ground. Meanwhile, a concerned source on 5 September revealed that the United States took up this matter in a meeting of the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee on 30 August and requested the "assistance of the Japanese Government" so that residents may not hinder the

passage of U.S. personnel. Expressing concern over the situation, the Foreign Ministry reportedly responded by promising to cooperate in preventing the recurrence of protest actions.

The Status Treaties Division of the Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, declined to make a comment on this information, saying: "We do not make details of the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee meeting public unless both sides have agreed to do so."

The Foreign Ministry's position on the construction of the facility—demonstrated on an earlier occasion in remarks by North American Affairs Bureau Director Arima, who said in early August when he was visiting military bases in the prefecture that "I am given the impression that there is nothing to worry about so far as safety is concerned"—has a past history of being met by reactions from the residents. This time it is feared that the response of the Foreign Ministry will give an impetus to further actions by residents.

Camp Hansen Construction Opposed

OW0709141989 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 7 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] In the early hours of 6 September, U.S. forces brought equipment and materials for construction of an urban-type combat training facility to the Camp Hansen training ground area, and resumed construction work there. The construction work had been suspended since the end of last year. U.S. forces appear to be planning for completion of the construction work during September, so that they may be able to start training there from as early as October. This move on the part of the U.S. forces comes as a surprise to Onna-son villagers, who have been calling for suspension of the construction work. Now that U.S. forces have brought to the training ground all the equipment and materials necessary to resume construction work, it has become difficult for villagers to take any actions against the work. However, villagers' opposition is still strong and they plan to continue their struggle to block the construction work by mobilizing more villagers.

U.S. troops who entered the training ground set up their bivouac after pitching tents. Approximately 70 percent of the construction work was completed by the end of last year, and U.S. forces are about to speed up the construction work with the aim of completing it during this month.

The villagers, who have blocked U.S. military troops from entering the training ground with sit-in demonstrations and surveillance activities, are showing anger at U.S. forces' "reckless actions," which were carried out while the prefectural mobile police force stood guard.

Speaking at a meeting of Onna-son's Struggle Committee Against Construction, held on the morning of 6 September, Onna-son Mayor Shigemasa Higa said in a bitter tone that "U.S. forces resumed construction work in

defiance of the opinion of the villagers and the Okinawan people. We are angry. If U.S. forces push ahead with the construction work, the anger of the villagers will explode." He stressed at the meeting that the villagers expressed their opposition to the construction work by "resisting in a nonresistance" way, taking orderly actions, and asking the organizations concerned to suspend the work. He criticized the government, saying that "the government should be held responsible for the reckless resumption of construction work." The participants at the meeting confirmed their future struggle plan, which calls for continued opposition to the urban-type combat training facility even after the facility is completed. The participants also indicated their position not to allow training to be conducted there. The meeting decided to increase the number of villagers for nighttime surveillance to 30 to prevent the recurrence of similar surprise actions.

Trade Imbalance Topic of U.S. Commerce Talks

*OW0609132789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT
6 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Tokyo and Washington will discuss the possibility of joint efforts to expand U.S. imports into Japan so as to improve the bilateral trade imbalance when U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher visits here next week, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

His statement confirmed a remark made Tuesday by Naomichi Suzuki, vice minister for international affairs at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), at the end of two-day talks on structural impediments to U.S. penetration of the Japanese market.

Suzuki said both nations will seek ways to align Japanese efforts to increase imports and U.S. efforts to promote its exports to Japan during a visit by Mosbacher from September 12 to 14.

The Foreign Ministry official said details of such a cooperation program will be on the agenda.

A similar program was agreed between former Commerce Secretary William Verity and then MITI Minister Hajime Tamura last year but has not produced substantial results to reduce the trade imbalance of 50 billion dollars a year in Japan's favor.

At the next meeting in November of the just-ended trade talks, dubbed the "structural impediments initiative," the two nations will still be preparing the ground, and there will be no clear picture of their interim report due next spring, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Government Economist Berates U.S. Trade Policy

*OW0609143789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT
6 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Japan-U.S. economic friction must be resolved by macroeconomic and

exchange rate policies rather than trade policies, a senior Japanese Government economist said Wednesday.

The U.S. should stop blaming its trading partners and resorting to short-term, results-oriented trade policies like sanctions imposed on Japan under the Super 301 provision of the 1988 Trade Act, said Masaru Yoshitomi, director general of the Economic Research Institute at the Economic Planning Agency.

"U.S. dependence on Japanese capital and technology has given rise to the view that the Japanese Government is working in collusion with industry to invade foreign markets," Yoshitomi told a press briefing in Tokyo.

Another widely held view is that Japan will lead the world into the 21st century with its technological expertise, he said.

He stressed that both views were "extreme" and that Japan and the U.S. should assume joint leadership roles and work together to solve the world debt crisis and to coordinate a policy on intellectual property.

He noted that Japan's growing trade surplus with the U.S. in terms of value can be attributed to the yen's high rate against the dollar, adding that the volume of bilateral trade has not risen proportionately as much from 1985 to 1989.

Minister Stresses National Trade Reform

*OW0709050189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT
7 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—International Trade and Industry [MITI] Minister Hikaru Matsunaga stressed Thursday Japan would make voluntary efforts to tackle structural issues rather than bow to external pressure to do so.

Matsunaga, in a meeting with Japanese business leaders, made the comment in reference to the Japan-U.S. talks on structural impediments to trade, the first round of which ended in Tokyo Tuesday.

"Japan will address the structural problems on its own to correct the misperception that it does not allow competition in its markets," Matsunaga said.

Following the 2-day meeting on bilateral structural issues, Japanese government officials expressed their readiness to seek positive results from the coming round of talks scheduled to be held bimonthly until next July.

Business leaders from the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) sought the government's early implementation of structural reform in the distribution field and also the introduction of stimulative measures to boost imports.

Toshikuni Yahiro, chairman of Mitsui and Co., asked the government to adjust the infrastructure here to cope with a flood of imported goods in future.

Takuji Matsuzawa, advisor to Fuji Bank Ltd., also urged the simplification of customs clearance procedures for the promotion of imports.

Responding to such requests, Matsunaga said the government will make efforts to institute the necessary steps, such as the introduction of tax incentives.

Possible NTT Project Delay Over U.S. Protest

OW0609142789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—The head of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) said Wednesday it may change plans to begin construction of a new headquarters building in Tokyo's Shinjuku District, next year in view of U.S. complaints that foreign construction firms were not invited to participate in the design stage.

NTT President Haruo Yamaguchi told a press conference in Tokyo that the U.S. Government had complained that the bidding for the design of the Shinjuku building was unfair since it excluded foreign construction firms.

The Japanese Government promised last year to make the NTT building a special case to show that the Japanese construction market has become open to foreign contractors, along with the Kansai New International Airport and the Trans-Tokyo Bay Highway.

Although NTT had planned to begin construction of the 30-story building next spring, changes may have to be made on the design to avoid causing further U.S.-Japan trade friction, Yamaguchi said.

Yamaguchi also said that during the two days of U.S.-Japan talks on structural trade problems this week, American representatives said NTT should offer bigger discounts in telephone rates to large business users.

Meanwhile, Japanese banks and communications marketing service companies expressed the hope that Kokusai Denshin Denwa (KDD) Co. and new international common carriers will provide much larger discounts to business customers.

International telephone carriers said they are studying a rate structure that would include no extra charges on additional calls made after the basic rate charge was paid, resulting in lower costs for bulk calls and leased circuits.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said large banks and major business users may welcome such a rate structure, but small users such as households could suffer, and such discounts should also be considered for domestic communication service firms.

Central Bank Intervenes Against Strong Dollar

OW0609035689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—The Bank of Japan stepped into Tokyo foreign exchange market Wednesday morning, selling 300 million dollars, dealers said.

The central bank appeared on the market, when the U.S. dollar rose above the 147 yen level at one stage after opening at 146.90 yen, up 0.25 yen from Tuesday's close a bit below the resistance market, a dealer at a major commercial bank said.

The dollar was changing hands at 147.18 yen at 10:30 a.m.

Meanwhile, a source at the central bank said the bank is ready to step up dollar-selling and yen-buying intervention to stem the U.S. unit's further advance against the Japanese currency.

"The strong dollar would have adverse effects on each country's efforts to improve external imbalances," the source said.

Calling the 147 yen level "overdone," the source warned the dollar is entering a resistance mark of 150 yen, despite few fresh incentives.

Official Favors Stronger Yen

OW0609133089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—A senior Finance Ministry official said Wednesday a higher yen is preferable for the Japanese economy.

"The yen should have gone up (against the dollar) in light of better economic fundamentals of Japan than the United States," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"There are no factors in the market to buy dollars," he said.

The official was commenting on the dollar's upsurge against the yen in local currency dealings Wednesday.

In Tokyo, the dollar surged to a two-and-a-half-month high of 147.38 yen temporarily on Wednesday, despite central bank intervention, before closing at 146.65 yen, unchanged from Tuesday's close here.

The official denied speculation that the Bank of Japan may raise its official discount rate to defend the yen.

"I don't think the situation is that a hike in the official discount rate should be considered," he told reporters.

The official said prices of domestically produced goods have been stable, noting that there is no cause for concern about yen-induced inflation at present.

The official was referring to comments made by Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita at a regular press conference earlier in the day that monetary policies are not determined solely on currency rates.

The official said, however, there will be negative effects on corporate activities if the current situation in the foreign exchange market continues.

"They (Japanese corporations) are doing their business on expectations of a higher yen. So a higher dollar will be detrimental to corporate earnings," he said.

Official Reaffirms Yen Defense

OW0709140889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT
7 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—A high-ranking Finance Ministry official indicated Thursday Japan will continue dollar-selling intervention to check the dollar's rise against the yen.

"In my view, the situation is that the effect of central bank intervention has not been felt yet," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Echoing remarks made by ministry officials recently, the official voiced dissatisfaction with the dollar's current upswing.

"Other nations (as well as Japan) appear also unhappy about the current strength of the dollar," he said.

The official said Japanese monetary authorities are watching the situation in the foreign exchange market with "particular" caution.

"I suppose they (the Bank of Japan) are at a loss to decide on whether measures other than intervention should be considered," he said.

The comment came in reference to remarks made by Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita at Wednesday's regular press conference, in which the central bank chief expressed caution in determining monetary policy only based on specific currency rates.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 146.87 yen, up 0.22 yen from Wednesday.

Economic Indicators Point to Continued Expansion

OW2508044089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0139 GMT
25 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO—The Japanese economy continued on its expansionary track for 33 months in a row through August, the Economic Planning Agency said Friday.

The 33-month stretch of growth is the nation's third longest in the post-war period, after a 42-month period starting in 1958 and a 57-month boom beginning in 1965.

In a monthly report summarizing the current economic trends, the agency said robust domestic demand, stimulated by brisk personal spending and corporate fixed investment, continued to fuel the nation's economy.

The report, presented to the day's cabinet meeting, said the strength in personal consumption was observed in household spending for June, which rose an inflation-adjusted 0.7 percent from a year earlier.

The increase marked the first in three months, rebounding from declines in May and April stemming from robust spending in advance of the introduction of the consumption tax on April 1.

Japanese corporations, both in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors, have been stepping up investment in plant and equipment on bright business prospects and increasing earnings, the report said.

An agency official voiced optimism at a press briefing about the near-term economic outlook.

"I don't think the current trend will change at least for the months to come," he said.

The report also said Japan's current account surplus, a broad measure of trade in goods and services, has been narrowing with stronger growth in imports.

In June, the latest reporting month, Japan's current account surplus fell for the fourth straight month, dwindling 32.8 percent from a year earlier to 4.12 billion dollars.

Looking at price trends, the report noted that prices of goods and services remained stable, with overall wholesale prices flat in July from June and consumer prices down 0.2 percent.

On the labor front it said the employment situation has been improving, with the number of job holders increasing steadily.

The report, however, pointed out that an increasing number of corporations were experiencing a labor shortage which was reflected in the ratio of job offers to job seekers.

The job offer-to-job seeker ratio in June stood at 1.34, up from 1.27 in May and 1.16 in April, meaning there were 134 job offers for every 100 persons looking for work.

Government To Ease Controls on Economic Activity

OW0709073389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT
7 Sep 89

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, Sept. 7 KYODO—The government is ready to go further ahead with relaxing its restrictions on private economic activities if necessary, State Minister Kiyoshi Mizuno said here Thursday.

Mizuno, director general of the Management and Coordination Agency, made his comment in a press conference.

He is here to make an on-sea inspection of the Soviet-held northern islands east of Hokkaido.

Mizuno said administrative, political, and economic reforms are three major aims of the cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

Some rumors say the government is toning down administrative reforms designed to streamline its machinery and curtail administrative costs, but the cabinet will tackle the issue positively, he emphasized.

Mizuno said there tends to be too many government ordinances and instructions that hamper private business.

The government will soften its restrictions on such activities by limiting such government action if found to be unnecessary, he said.

He said he hopes the streamlining is stepped up to reduce payrolls in the government's postal and forestry agencies.

The state minister also said he plans to hold talks with Chairman Eishiro Saito and other executives of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) on administrative reforms September 20.

Referring to the unpopular 3 percent Consumption Tax introduced April 1, Mizuno said he will attend 1-day administrative meetings in Takamatsu, Nagoya, Fukuoka, and other cities in mid-October.

Lifting of Beijing Travel Ban Still Undecided

OW0609141989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Japan is still undecided on the exact date it will lift its advisory against Japanese nationals traveling to Beijing, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

He declined comment on the possibility of lifting the ban on September 11, as had been reported Tuesday.

The main purpose of the ban is to ensure the safety of Japanese nationals in the Chinese capital, the official said, noting that Beijing is still under martial law imposed after the military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in early June.

Japan withdrew its travel restraint advisory to other Chinese cities on August 18.

Meanwhile, an official at the ministry's Human Rights Bureau said Japan will contact the Chinese envoys in Tokyo by the week end to urge a Chinese response on the issue of the increasing number of Chinese coming to Japan posing as Vietnamese boat people apparently to seek jobs.

The ministry asked the Chinese Embassy to investigate the issue last week, but has not received any response, the official said.

Japan will notify the embassy of Chinese nationals entering Japan illegally under the guise of refugees and discuss measures for these people, the official said.

Aviation Talks To Be Held with U.S., ROK

OW3108155589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1358 GMT
31 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 31 KYODO—Japan and South Korea will hold 3 days of talks from next Monday in Tokyo, mainly over a proposed increase in the number of flights between the 2 countries, Transport Ministry officials said Thursday.

The officials said Japan also will hold civil aviation talks with the United States in late October over a proposal that Japanese airlines should be allowed to start five new routes between the two countries. Under the plan offered by the Japanese side, American airlines would be permitted to start three new routes, they said.

The U.S. rejected the Japanese proposal in the previous round of negotiations in July. The officials said the problem is over whether a compromise can be reached on the number of new routes which Japanese and U.S. airlines may start.

Government Accepts Interim Space Agreement

OW0509042089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT
5 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—The Japanese Government decided Tuesday to accept an interim agreement on the international space station program led by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), government officials said.

Twelve countries, including several European nations, Canada and Japan signed in September 1988 an agreement on the international program designed by NASA to build a space station in the late 1990s.

The Diet approved the agreement in June.

However, the United States proposed an interim agreement because it will take about a year before the agreement proper goes into effect in the United States due to domestic legal procedures.

The program aims to build a space station with a length of 110 meters orbiting 460 kilometers away from the earth.

As part of the program, Japan will develop and build an experimental module for the space station.

North Korea

Foreign Ministry 'Statement' on U.S. Troops

SK0709050789 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0306 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Statement issued by the DPRK Foreign Ministry on the 44th anniversary of the stationing of the U.S. troops in South Korea; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Already 44 years have passed since U.S. troops began to be stationed in South Korea in August 1948. The forced occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops has divided our fatherland and people in the North and South and has reduced South Korea to a U.S. colony and military base.

The U.S. troops, which have become the de facto master of South Korea as a result of their military occupation, have mercilessly trampled the national sovereignty of South Korea underfoot, suppressed and obliterated all elements that obstruct their policy toward Korea, and forced on our people indescribable misfortune and sufferings.

The U.S. troops currently occupying South Korea have nothing to do other than to stand in the way of our country's reunification, protecting and fostering the fascist military dictatorship in South Korea, and maneuvering to provoke a new war.

The 44 years of forcible military occupation of South Korea by the United States demonstrates that it is impossible for the South Korean people to free themselves from this fascist colonial military rule or to achieve peace in the country and peaceful reunification as long as U.S. troops are left to stay in South Korea.

The call for withdrawing the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea has now become an unstoppable international trend. The United States has no justification to keep its troops in South Korea.

Internationally, the issues of regional disputes are being resolved on the basis of withdrawing foreign troops, and the Korean question is no exception.

The South Korean people, the peace-loving people of the world, and international organizations—considering the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops to be the chief obstacle to guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula and to settling the Korean question—are strongly calling for their withdrawal. The issue of withdrawing the U.S. troops is being actively debated, even in U.S. Congress and political circles, which are beyond the U.S. academic realm.

Viewed in light of the prevailing situation on the Korean peninsula and the Pacific, the United States has no justification or reason to deploy a large number of aggressive armed forces in South Korea or to annually conduct a large-scale joint military exercise.

To peacefully settle the issue of national reunification through dialogue and negotiation is our constant stand, and there can be no such thing as military threat from the North. Dialogue, not confrontation, has become central, even in Soviet-U.S. relations and Sino-U.S. relations, and the Soviet Union is drastically reducing its Armed Forces in the Far Eastern region. Therefore, the United States has no rationale for staying in South Korea.

Nevertheless, the United States is not only unwilling to leave South Korea under the pretext of a threat of southward invasion or the North's military superiority, but it has also recently spread preposterous statements to persuade the public that we are producing nuclear weapons.

This is nothing but a foolish whim designed to suppress the ever-growing anti-U.S. sentiment of the South Korean people and to continue to keep the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea.

It is not the first or second time that we have proclaimed that we will not invade the South. In this connection, we even put forward a proposal for having a neutral nations' supervisory force stationed in the Demilitarized Zone of the Military Demarcation Line.

Nonetheless, the United States and those in authority in South Korea have turned down even the issue of forming the neutral nations supervisory force.

All the facts eloquently show who truly desires peace and peaceful reunification today on the Korean peninsula, and who desires confrontation and war. The United States can never justify its occupation of South Korea with any excuse.

No matter what delaying tactics the United States may persist in using to hamper the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, reality will never turn out in favor of its intention.

The United States must withdraw its forces of aggression and nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date. It must open the way to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In the package peace proposal put forth last year, we offered a phased and balanced disarmament proposal to reduce the armed forces of the North and South respectively to below 100,000 and to completely withdraw the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must respond to our sincere peace efforts and must come to the tripartite talks designed to achieve disarmament on the Korean peninsula and provide a firm, legitimate guarantee on this.

If a peace agreement is concluded between the DPRK and the United States, in place of the Armistice Agreement at the tripartite talks, and a joint declaration of nonaggression is adopted between the North and South, disarmament and peace will be realized on the Korea peninsula without any difficulties.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities cannot come to the military talks with us at once, at least a timetable of U.S. troop withdrawal must be put forward at an early date, in compliance with the demand of world public opinion.

We are convinced that the peace-loving people and governments of the world will righteously grasp the prevailing situation on the Korea peninsula and will send even stronger support and solidarity toward our people's sacred struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

[dated] 7 September 1989, Pyongyang

Commentary Accuses ROK of Suppressing Rights

SK0709011689 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0009 GMT 5 Sep 89

[5 September NODONG SINMUN commentary: "A Crafty and Shallow Trick, a Vicious Challenge"]

[Text] The South Korean ruling bunch has now embarked upon a barbarously fascist offensive against the reunification and democratic forces by setting in motion the so-called political situation dominated by security affairs.

This so-called political situation, dominated by security affairs which the puppets set in motion, is an unprecedentedly tyrannical fascist situation designed to subdue, with bayonet, the patriotic forces calling for independence, democracy, and reunification, and ensure security for the colonial, military, fascist regime.

Employing all the different types of suppressive forces at its disposal, under the pretext of defending the system and national security, the No Tae-u ring reaches out its suppressive tentacles to anyone or anything that it deems as detrimental, and therefore criminal, to its attempt to stay in power.

It is widely known that Pastor Mun Ik-hwan, who has trodden a patriotic path to the North for reunification of a divided country and people, and student Yim Su-kyong are being made out to be spies in the notorious NSP [Agency for National Security] cellar. A large number of leading members of such national and democratic movement organizations as the National Council of Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] and the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] that call for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, social democratization, and contacts and dialogue with us, have been either arrested or placed on a wanted list, and the existence of these organizations is now in jeopardy.

A large number of publishers who have put out books on the chuche idea and the northern half of the republic, bookstores that have been selling such books, or those concerned who have studied and spread them in order to

know realities in the North where their fellow countrymen are living are all targets, one by one, of the government power's suppression.

At the same time, the National Teachers Union, which has been formed according to the teachers' will, has been declared illegal and teachers involved in its formation are being arrested or dismissed en masse.

The evil tentacles are stretched out to even the opposition politicians. The number of people who have been arrested as political offenders, and who are now being oppressed, is somewhere around 2,000, 150 or 200 percent higher than the number during the Fifth Republic.

All of South Korea is full of suppressive forces carrying live shells, and surprise searches of the campuses and churches, arrests and blockades of meetings and demonstrations for democracy, reunification, and right to existence are being kicked up almost daily.

Intelligence and investigative offices, including the NSP and the puppet Defense Security Command, which once appeared to be on a low profile, have come back to life. Such barbarous acts as gathering of information, inspection, kidnapping, and torture are being committed almost daily. A few days ago, a student at Kungmin University was kidnapped and harshly tortured by the personnel of the Defense Security Command, who wanted him to tell them the whereabouts of his fellow students on a wanted list and be their informer.

In a recent statement, some 1,800 South Korean religious figures denounced the present No Tae-u government, accusing it of being more undemocratic than the previous dictatorial regime and of tearing apart the people's livelihood through its abuse of human rights.

Although the Yusin dictatorial regime and the dictatorial regime of the Fifth Republic have been denounced in South Korea as fascist military dictatorial regimes that totally obliterated the people's freedom, rights, and human rights, today's dictatorial regime of the Sixth Republic led by the No Tae-u ring far surpasses its predecessor dictators in terms of its tyrannical nature.

What is so weird is that those who are directly responsible for having reduced South Korea to the world's most tragic wasteland of human rights and the ruins of democracy are now noisily babbling about freedom and human rights.

In a speech delivered at a ceremony on 15 August, the anniversary of national liberation, No Tae-u, beautifying South Korea as a liberal democratic system, dared to pick a fight with somebody who accused it of lacking freedom and human rights. The same words were heard at a recent meeting of ministers concerned with discussing the so-called measures for North-South dialogue sponsored by the puppet administration.

The No Tae-u military thuggery ring is a group of people who are not at all qualified to speak of freedom and human rights, nor do they have the sense of honor to

speak of such things. Realities in South Korea, where such acts as arresting, torturing, and brutally massacring the people who call for freedom and human rights are being committed daily, have deprived the puppets of the qualifications to speak of such things.

We do not think it necessary to rebut the remarks of the group of military thugs—who, while mercilessly trampling the people's freedom and human rights underfoot, have become so skillful in the political machinations of placing the cart before the horse—by explaining to them how wonderful the freedom and human rights are that the people in the northern half of the republic enjoy.

The question is: Why has the No Tae-u ring chosen now to pick fights with somebody else's freedom or human rights? It is obvious. The criminal maneuvers of the No Tae-u ring that has set in motion an anticommunist offensive aimed at converting the society into one governed by fascism after unfurling a fascist political situation, dominated by security affairs, that exceeds the dictatorial regime of the Fifth Republic, has now encountered the strong resistance of the people.

In defiance of the puppets' merciless suppression, the youth, students, and people are putting up a strong anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle without bending their will for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and reunification under slogans such as "We are opposed to legal punishment of Mun Ik-hwan, Yim Su-kyong, and Mun Kyu-hyon," "Abolish the National Security Law," "We oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, their attempt to convert South Korea into a nuclear base, and their war exercise," and "Let us defend the teachers' trade union at the risk of our lives."

In defiance of the heavy-handed fascist suppressive rule, even the opposition parties and dissident forces have risen up in revolt against those holding power, who try to avoid such things as the removal of the Fifth Republic's legacy and to keep in place and prolong the fascist military dictatorship. The struggle to put an end to the so-called political situation dominated by security affairs shows a sign of becoming more organized and mass-oriented.

The No Tae-u ring babbles about somebody else's freedom or human rights at the risk of losing its face. It is, above all, a brazen-faced shallow trick designed to justify its maneuvers of suppressing human rights and bring under control the crisis that rocks its regime to the foundation by diverting public attention.

Another point that merits our attention is that the South Korean ruling bunch, while babbling as if it were willing to reopen North-South dialogue, which it has suspended up until now, sometime in the period after mid-September, clamors that it will urge somebody else about freedom and human rights.

In the past, the successive South Korean ruling bunches frequently suspended North-South dialogue at their

whim. However, never before had they raised such things as human rights as a precondition for the resumption of dialogue.

The puppets, while clamoring about resumption of dialogue, are now trying to string a preposterous precondition to it this time around. In fact, this is nothing but an expression of their refusal to have dialogue. Once again, it has been revealed that the puppets have no intention of settling the reunification question through dialogue.

The puppets, who have turned South Korea into a wasteland of human rights and the ruins of democracy, can never persuade anyone with such a small-minded deed, no matter how noisily they may talk about human rights. Rather, it will stoke the South Korean people's rebellion against the brazen-faced puppets.

The idea of attempting to break up the northern half of the republic, where the entire people are united as one under the banner of the *chuche* idea, with talks on human rights is as foolish as attempting to break rocks with eggs.

The persons in authority in South Korea should stop uttering preposterous words and instead do away with the fascist political situation dominated by security affairs in South Korea, guarantee the people their freedom and human rights, and sincerely approach dialogue, instead of worsening North-South relations.

Article Stresses People's Organizational Life

SK0609053589 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2215 GMT 2 Sep 89

[3 September NODONG SINMUN special article: "Making All People Lead an Organizational Life Is Our Party's Consistent Policy"]

[Text] Today we have a task to strengthen the party in conformity with the development of the revolution and the demand of the prevailing situation and to vigorously accelerate socialist construction under its leadership.

Strengthening the organizational life of the party members and working people is of great significance in solidifying the party organizationally and ideologically and thoroughly embodying the party's leadership in all fields of the revolution and construction. Making all people join an organization and making them lead an organizational life is the natural demand of the socialist system, and it is the revolutionary policy consistently maintained by our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Making all people lead an organizational life is a policy which our party has been consistently implementing for decades since the 1st day of its founding.

According to the party's policy, every member of society is leading an organizational life in our country today. It is our country's proud reality that the people of our

country are leading an organizational life well: the juveniles in the organization of the Juvenile Corps, the youths in the organization of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK], the workers in the organization of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK], the peasants in the organization of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea [UAWPK], the women in the organization of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and the party members in the party organizations. Herein lies our people's noble ideological and spiritual trait and the source of their high organization-mindedness and inexhaustible might.

Organizational life is an effective means to remake people. Indoctrinating and remaking the party members and working people through organizational life is a correct way of remaking people that embodies the principles of the *chuche* idea and the inevitability of remaking people and ideology.

Ever since the 1st day of its founding, our party has been consistently and effectively conducting the work of making all members of society join a certain organization and bringing them up to be genuine revolutionaries through organizational life. Herein lies the justness of our party's policy on remaking people and the wisdom of its leadership.

Strengthening organizational life is an important way to carry out ideological revolution. Ideological revolution is the work to firmly arm all members of society with our party's revolutionary idea, the *chuche* idea, and our party's policy which is its embodiment so that they can work and live according to the communist slogan "One for all and all for one." The objective of the ideological revolution is to indoctrinate and remake people in a communist way to lead them all to the communist society. Therefore, we must make all people join an organization and make them lead a revolutionary organizational life to train them and bring them up to be enthusiastic communists.

The justness and vitality of our party's policy to make all people join an organization and lead an organizational life have already been clearly proven through practice. Organizational life is of great significance in socialist and communist construction and in pioneering the people's destiny.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: People can only solidify their blood ties with the leader, the center of the sociopolitical living body, and add luster to their sociopolitical life when they actively participate in the organizational and ideological life as a member of the sociopolitical organization led by the party organization and the party.

The organization is a base of operations for those engaged in the revolution to carry on their struggle and life. People can be brought up to be revolutionaries and can continue their political life through organizational life. For people, who are social beings, political life is the most precious. If

people live only to sustain physical life, eating food, without leading a political life, their life is not worth living. If people wish to lead a true life suitable for their social nature, they should, above all, lead a political and organizational life. A political and organizational life is a life which one leads joining an organization that is made by the leader, which is the center of the sociopolitical living body, forming blood ties with the leader as a member of the organization, and waging revolutionary activities under the leadership of the leader. Apart from this life, a noble political life is unthinkable.

To bring up people and to lead them to glorify their political lives [*saengmyong*], it is imperative to arm them with the leader's revolutionary ideology and the party's policy, the embodiment of the ideology. This is an indispensable requirement for bringing up genuine revolutionaries. People can grow up to become resolute revolutionaries and can glorify their political lives only when they are firmly armed with the leader's revolutionary ideology and the party's policy. Those who treasure their political lives and who sacrifice, without hesitation, their physical lives for their political lives are precisely genuine revolutionaries. Therefore, the course of glorifying their political lives is synonymous with the course on which the people are perfected as revolutionaries and successfully carry out their revolutionary activities.

Viewing the course of growth of revolutionaries in close connection with the course of glorifying their political lives constitutes a correct view of the revolutionaries' activities. People can be armed with the leader's revolutionary ideology and the party's policy, the embodiment of the leader's revolutionary ideology, only through their organizational life [*saenghwal*]. People's social and political lives are glorified with the leader's revolutionary ideology as nutritious elements [*chayangpun*].

Generally, all organisms are brought up with inherent nutritive elements [*yongyangso*] as nutritious elements [*as heard*]. Likewise, social and political life [*saengmyong*] is also brought up by its inherent nutritive elements. For man, a social being, independence is precisely his life. This life also means precisely his social and political life [*saengmyong*]. Accordingly, the struggle to realize a social being's independent demand constitutes precisely the struggle to realize the demands of his social and political life. By the way, the struggle to realize a social human being's independent demand is precisely the struggle to realize the leader's revolutionary ideology, which reflects the independent demands and interests of social beings. This tells us that social and political life is a life with the leader's revolutionary ideology as nutritious elements and that people can possess social and political life only when they are armed with the leader's revolutionary ideology.

The leader's revolutionary ideology reflects the demands and interests of social groups. Therefore, the leader's revolutionary ideology is not only a band which connects the leader with his fighters and social groups with their individual members, but is also the noble ideological and

spiritual food which is indispensable for the popular masses to live and struggle as genuine human beings and revolutionaries.

People can be indoctrinated in the leader's revolutionary ideology and the party's policy, the embodiment of the ideology, through organizational life [saenghwal]. Without organizational life people cannot arm themselves with the leader's revolutionary ideology and the party's policy, the embodiment of the ideology, nor can they become genuine revolutionaries with noble political life [saengmyong]. Through organizational life, people cultivate their collectivist spirit and perfect their ideological and spiritual traits as revolutionaries.

Organizations are precisely groups. Only through organizational life can people not only cultivate the collectivist spirit of one for all and all for one which helps each other, but also develop the ideological and spiritual traits and temper as genuine human beings and genuine revolutionaries.

Genuine communists are those who possess a high collectivist spirit. Their lofty ideological and spiritual character is that they treasure the interests of groups more precious than their individual interests and that they sacrifice their individual interests for group interests. People can arm themselves with collectivist spirit and thoroughly surmount the outmoded ideological elements of individualism only through organizational life. Also through their revolutionary organizational life people can love and treasure organizations and groups, work and lead life thoroughly relying on their organizations, and cultivate the strong organizational discipline of faithfully implementing the decisions of organizations and the assignments assigned by them.

The significance of revolutionary organizational life is not limited to this. Organizational life leads people to struggle, devoting their all, upholding the leader's ideology and leadership to realize the popular masses' independence. Revolutionary organizational life is the people's revolutionary activity of carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned by the revolutionary organizations. For communists, this is precisely their revolutionary practice. Revolutionary organizations are the political organizations which materialize the leader's ideology. Therefore, people's activity of carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned by the revolutionary organizations is essentially the political activity and political life [saenghwal] to safeguard and implement the leader's revolutionary ideology.

Through this revolutionary organizational life and revolutionary struggle, people carry out devoted struggle to realize the leader's revolutionary idea and leadership with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality and with a revolutionary basis toward the leader's revolutionary idea. The noble trait of the revolutionary, in which he is indomitable in the face of any difficulties, walks resolutely along the road of the revolution, and remains endlessly loyal to the party and the leader even

if it means laying down his life, is formed and solidified in the course of the organizational life.

The sociopolitical life is also made available and shines in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the sociopolitical group and for the revolutionary struggle for chajusong.

People can only have social dignity and value and add luster to their sociopolitical life when they wage a revolutionary struggle, devoting everything they have to it, for the chajusong of the popular masses. The devotion, sacrifice, and the indomitable struggle spirit exerted in the revolutionary struggle are the yardstick of adding luster to the sociopolitical life. Truly, making all people join a revolutionary organization and making them lead an organizational life is an important requisite to accelerating the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society and vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction. This becomes all the more important work for the working class party, which is responsible for the revolution and the destiny of the people.

Those who are outside the organization are in fact outside society. We cannot correctly indoctrinate such people or make them move. Of course, in a socialist society, we can indoctrinate people and make them move by the function of the state and law, but this alone cannot solve problems. Only when we make people join an organization and continuously indoctrinate and revolutionize people can we bring them up to be genuine revolutionaries and ensure their high organization-mindedness and uniformity of actions based on collectivism.

In our country today, all people have joined an organization and are leading an organizational life with self-consciousness and sincerity. An organizational life is, fundamentally, a self-conscious life. This life comes forth not because someone tells them to do so but because of the fundamental demand of the sociopolitical life which people themselves have. Our party members and working people are living, not stopping an organizational life even one moment, thoroughly depending upon the organization, and under the guidance and assistance of the organization. All of them participate well in meetings and study sessions, and the functionaries actively participate in Friday labor, thereby normalizing the organizational life and making it part of their life. They consider it their great honor and pride to train and cultivate their mind in the blast furnace of organizational life. This is a noble trait we can find only in the people who have high revolutionary organizational outlook and carry out their organizational life well.

Our party members and working people are carrying out an organizational life well, making the chuche idea their firm world outlook and based on high self-consciousness, thereby firmly following the rewarding revolutionary road and adding luster to their political life. Therefore, our single-minded unity with which all the people are

united around the party and the leader is further strengthened and the great socialist march movement is vigorously accelerated.

In strengthening the subject of the revolution and accelerating socialist and communist construction, nothing is more important than indoctrinating and remaking people. Our party is pushing ahead with the ideological revolution under the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—placing major emphasis on the ideological revolution in carrying out the revolution. The intensive development of the ideological revolution and the prevailing situation demand that the party members and working people further intensify their organizational life. We should intensify the organizational life and continuously deepen the ideological revolution, upholding the party's will, to brilliantly realize the cause of modeling the entire society on the *chuche* idea.

SKNDF Article Discusses Reform Movement

SK0509120089 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Article by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) on the 20th anniversary of its founding: "Let Us Effect a New Upswing in the Reform Movement"]

[Text] It has been 20 years since the founding of the SKNDF [South Korean National Democratic Front], the patriotic vanguard of the South Korean masses.

Over the past 20 years, the South Korean reform movement has made great strides in the steady struggle of the SKNDF and the patriotic masses. In this course, our SKNDF and patriotic masses have undergone arduous trials and have lost many comrades. However, we have hardened our invincible will and have gained experience and laid the necessary stepping stone for the development of the movement, overcoming these ordeals.

Particularly in 1985, the renaming of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification as the SKNDF, designating its status as a patriotic vanguard, and the setting forth of the lines of the movement for national liberation served as an occasion to greet a new epochal phase in developing our masses' reform movement.

In our reform movement, the great *chuche* idea has been established as a guiding idea through the combination of leadership with the masses and the task of independence, democracy, and reunification has become a common program of the patriotic masses from all walks of life.

With the reform movement advancing, innumerable core movement members of a new generation have been brought up who have a high consciousness of national independence, who possess experience in guiding the masses and abilities to guide them, and who are prepared theoretically. Mass movement organizations, having formed themselves one after another using them as their

main forces, have rallied as unified organizations and are developing into powerful forces.

Today's reform movement of our masses has transcended the boundaries of a mere antifascist movement for democratization and has developed into the anti-U.S. movement for independence and the movement for reunification in coalition with communism. It is no longer a movement of a minority, but the movement of the majority; no longer a movement confined to certain classes or strata, but a mass movement of all walks of life. Finally, the reform movement of our masses is entering into the state of a new upswing.

As the mass movement for social reforms has been intensified, it has been viciously challenged by the colonial rulers and fascist dictators. Faced by the unfavorably changing situation with every passing day, the United States and the No Tae-u ring have ruthlessly suppressed democratic and patriotic forces, branding them as leftist and procommunist forces, and have conducted reactionary ideological offensives in a general way.

Today the reform movement of our masses is facing a critical time during which they should defeat the desperate challenge of the colonial, fascist forces and effect a new upswing. To effect a new upswing and develop our reform movement, we should adopt the *chuche* idea as a guiding idea, adhere to the lines of the movement for national liberation, and realize the generalization of the movement—the three great tasks that our masses' reform movement should discharge at the present stage.

1. Let us advance under the banner of the *chuche* idea

The question concerning the guiding idea in the reform movement to realize the independence of the nation and the masses is one of the key questions that decide the fate of the movement. Only when the guiding idea is properly established can all strategic and tactical problems, such as the nature, lines, and methods of the movement, be correctly solved.

The SKNDF has solemnly declared that the guiding idea of the reform movement in the South Korean society is the *chuche* idea. This has become a stark reality. The social reform movement of our masses to realize the independence of the nation and the masses is to adopt the *chuche* idea as its guiding idea. This is an inevitable consequence.

When an idea conforms to their demands and interests, men accept it and struggle to embody it. The reason why the social reform movement of our masses adopts the *chuche* idea as its guiding idea under circumstances in which the reactionary ideological offensives of the United States and the comprador bureaucratic group are intense, in which the oppression of advanced ideas is being maliciously perpetrated, and in which many ideas on the movement are spreading, proceeds from the judgment that the *chuche* idea conforms to the interests of the reform movement and gives the most correct

answers to all questions in the social reform movement of the South Korean society.

The *chuche* idea represents the present era. The present era is an age of independence, in which every nation and country has achieved its liberation and independence and is building its own life in an independent way, and a new era of history in which a broad range of masses are pioneering their destinies on their own at the center of the theater of history. The *chuche* idea was created by complying with the demands of this era.

Marxism-Leninism was able to serve as the guiding idea of that era by indicating the way for meeting the demands of the times for liberating the working class from the yoke of capitalism. However, all social and economic relations in Europe in the middle of the 19th century, when Marxism emerged, and the political and economic situation in Russia in the early 20th century, when Leninism was victorious, are far different from our realities. Also, the philosophical principles of the Marxist-Leninist theory were within certain boundaries. Marxism is still of certain significance in the movement, but it fails to remedy all theoretical and practical problems raised in the present era of independence.

All problems in this new era, the era of *chuche*, can be correctly solved only when they are based on new *chuche*-oriented principles and methods. Herein lies the very reason why the *chuche* idea is rapidly disseminating as a world guiding idea and why the South Korean masses adopt it as their own guiding idea.

Why the social reform movement of South Korea adopts the *chuche* idea as its guiding idea lies in that it most thoroughly guarantees the realization of the independence of our nation and masses.

The social reform movement to realize the independence of our nation and masses is a complicated and difficult movement to restore national sovereignty, democratize society, and reunify the fatherland under the circumstances in which the national land is divided and South Korea is placed under the U.S. colonial, fascist rule.

Although the social reform movement has a long history, there has seldom been such an arduous and complicated movement as the social reform movement of South Korea in any period, country, and nation. Also, its experience and theory can hardly be found anywhere. The problem in the social reform movement of South Korea, which has the special social and economic structure of a colonial semicapitalist society in the divided country and in which national and class contradictions are inextricably entangled, cannot be solved with the existing theories focused on European capitalist countries and the theories on the (?struggle) of the working class in a suzerain state.

The solution to the problem can be found only in the *chuche* idea, which has put an end to the era in which the struggle to liberate a colonial nation, with expectations for such victory as in the social reform movement in a

suzerain state, was waged, and which has pioneered a new era of independence, in which victory in the struggle for national liberation is attained with a nation's own strength.

The *chuche* idea is not only an idea that reflects the demands of a new era, in which the movement of the nation and the masses for independence is conducted worldwide in a broad and diverse manner, but is a matchlessly profound and rich theory on social reforms, which has been further developed in the course of the social reform movement in the North and has filtered and consummated experiences in reform movements in many other countries on the basis of the man-centered and masses-centered methodology. The man-centered and masses-minded *chuche* idea, with a focus on realizing the independence of the nation and the masses with their own strength, is a leading guideline that elucidates the principles of independent life and indicates fighting goals and directions to the South Korean masses.

Therefore, when the *chuche* idea is adopted as the ideological mainstay of the movement, an end can be put to national enslavement and fascist dictatorship; independence and democracy can be achieved; and national reunification can be achieved.

In retrospect, the past 40 years in the ideological area have been a course in which our masses have explored a guiding idea for national reunification and independence and the creation of a democratic life, and at the same time a path along which they have overcome countless reactionary and unrealistic ideas amid ordeals and turns and twists. Steadily staging the struggle to overcome the idea of worshipping the United States and opportunism, which has been spread by the United States and pro-U.S. traitors, our masses have extricated themselves from the influence of the so-called theory on dependence, liberation theology, neo-Marxism, New Left, and other movement ideas. They have recently recognized the limitation of the existing theory on the working class and have confirmed the truthfulness and justness of the *chuche* idea in practice.

The *chuche* idea has been rapidly disseminated among the masses with greater attraction and invincible vitality and has been established as the guiding idea of the movement. This is a great turn in the social reform movement of South Korea and a great success that our masses have achieved. Today the social reform movement of our masses has taken the course of *chuche* and has made steady progress in this course.

However, some in the movement circle still show a tendency to accept the precedent theory on the working class, as it does not take the changed realities into consideration. This proceeds from the dogmatic attitude toward the precedent theory on the working class.

Dogmatism in today's social reform movement in South Korea causes stalemate and regress in the movement, the loss of the confidence of the masses in the social reform movement, and the division of the national movement

by paralyzing the creative activeness of the masses and by making it impossible to practice correct strategies and tactics.

The history of our struggle for national liberation shows how great a damage the dogmatic attitude has brought about. In the 1920's, early communists advocated an immediate proletarian revolution by mechanically accepting Marxism, which was suggested as a theory on social reforms in developed European capitalist countries. This dogmatic attitude of ignoring our realities and the demands of the nation and the masses had a bad effect on nationwide unity and caused only frustration and trials in the struggle for national liberation.

The social reform movement proceeds always in accordance with diverse and constantly changing realities. To successfully discharge the social reform movement, therefore, correct strategies, tactics, and fighting methods should be contrived and adroitly embodied, always on the basis of the concrete grasp of constantly changing realities.

What is most important in concretely grasping the changing realities of South Korea is to avoid a stereotyped interpretation of circumstances and thoroughly overcome the attitude of mechanically introducing the experiences of other countries and existing theories. Only when the stand of rejecting mannerism and dogmatism and dealing with everything in an independent and creative way, firmly on the basis of South Korean realities, can realities be vividly and concretely grasped and can every problem be solved in compliance with the realities of South Korea.

If a precedent theory on the working class is applied to our realities in a dogmatic manner, we cannot establish a guiding idea conforming to the demands of realities, nor can we successfully push ahead with the social reform movement. Only when we advance with the *chuche* idea, which reflects the demands of our era and the demands and interests of our nation and masses, and which is based on a scientific analysis of our realities as our guiding idea, can the social reform movement of our masses advance along the single road of victory without any deviation and without being shaken by any winds. Let all of us accelerate the reform movement on the basis of the *chuche*-oriented theory and method.

2. Let us adhere to the line of the national liberation movement

In the social reform movement, a struggle line is a milestone that illuminates goals that must be achieved and courses that must be taken. Therefore, a movement line must be scientific, and there can only be one line.

Only when a single scientific line is established can the unity of the movement be guaranteed, can progress in the movement be accelerated, and can the victory in the movement be hastened. If the movement line goes astray and creates confusion, the movement cannot be conducted in a united manner, but in a scattered manner.

There will also be no progress and victory, but retreat and failure. Therefore, the movement line must in no way be unrealistic and unscientific, and confusion in the movement must be overcome unconditionally.

In 1985, our SKNDF reestablished the line of the movement for reforms in South Korean society as the national liberation movement, and has waged all forms of struggle to bring up forces who will carry out this movement.

The national liberation movement line has already been theoretically and scientifically proven, and its rationale has also been proven in practice. Therefore, many people are expressing sympathy and support for this line, and much of the movement circle accommodates this line.

The national liberation movement line is based upon the objective colonial character of South Korean society. Generally, the character of society is determined by who has national sovereignty and who owns means of production. However, in society, if national sovereignty and means of production are controlled by foreign imperialists, this society will become a colonial society, and the members of this society will have a colonial character.

Today the United States has absolute authority in South Korea because it has the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army by using the U.S. troops in South Korea, occupation forces. Also, by using this right, it has strengthened its position as a political ruler who manipulates the South Korean regime at his own will. The South Korean regime's economy has also been subordinated to the United States. Most of South Korea's economy is a local economy of U.S. monopolistic capital and an economy that serves as a subcontractor. From this point of view, South Korea is very different from the Third World countries that are pursuing independence and sovereignty.

The allegation that contrary to the old colonialism, neocolonialism has a relative originality—an allegation espoused by some corners of society—is not reasonable on scientific terms. This allegation is nothing but an anachronistic idea espoused in order to reject the idea that South Korean society is a complete colony, and to give priority to a struggle for class liberation in the reform movement in South Korea instead of a struggle for national salvation. In the colonial South Korea, carrying out the cause of national liberation first is an inevitable demand for the development of the reform movement. Carrying out the cause of national liberation as the priority task is a historic lesson that our masses learned while they were waging a bloody struggle. While yearning for a new life in which national reunification and independence and democracy are achieved, our masses have waged a ceaseless struggle for tens of years in the past. In particular, our masses' reform movement, which made a new start after the armistice, overthrew the Syngman Rhee regime and the Yusin dictatorship; marked a heroic event in which the Kwangju of 800,000 people was declared a democratic city; and waged the June popular resistance, by which the Constitution was revised in favor of a direct presidential

election system and by which a political situation was created in which opposition parties have a majority of seats in the National Assembly. However, because spearheads could not be directed at liquidating the United States, which reigns as a powerful behind-the-scenes wire-puller of the South Korean regime, all these events failed to achieve a complete victory. In this process, we learned the truth that in the colonial South Korea, without conducting a movement for national liberation to drive out the U.S. imperialists and achieve national independence, we cannot realize any of our demands for independence, democracy, and reunification. Originally, carrying out the task of national liberation first is an inevitable demand for providing basic conditions for carrying out the colonial masses' cause of independence. The masses' cause of independence is carried out by each nation state, and their destiny is also cultivated on the domain of the nation and country. Therefore, the masses must first achieve the independence of their nation and country. The political and economic demands of workers, peasants, youth and students, small businessmen, intellectuals, religious personages, national capitalists, and masses from other walks of life cannot be fulfilled if they have no fatherland and if their nation perishes.

Our masses should first provide the precondition to realize the independent demands of the masses by liquidating the U.S. colonial rule and achieving national independence. Since the reform movement of South Korea at the present stage is the national liberation movement, it is self-explanatory that those who should be scraped out are the U.S. imperialists and the comprador forces who are colluding with them, and that the driving force to push ahead with this movement are the masses from all walks of life who are interested in national independence.

However, we should not overlook the conflicting views in the specific understanding of this fact. The rationale of the different views as to who should play the role of the driving force should be coordinated on the basis of the position and attitude toward national independence, reunification, and fundamental national interests in conformity with the present demand of the reform movement of South Korea.

In defining those who should be the driving force, it is contradictory to the principles of the reform movement to attempt to artificially increase their number or to decrease the driving force, and this brings about negative results in its implementation as well. There are some in the radical groups who hold erroneous views, rejecting the position of the youths and students as main forces and misunderstanding this position as a leadership position for the movement as a whole. These views result from the lack of understanding of the main forces. The composition of the main forces are not the same in all reform movements. If the nature and mission of the reform movement change, the composition of the forces should be made to suit this change. The youth and students, together with workers and peasants, form a considerable part of the main forces in the anti-U.S.

movement for national liberation. Most of the youth and students are children of middle-class families who are oppressed and despised by the U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S. reactionaries and form a social group that can exert great force with strong national and democratic reform volition, so they are practically carrying out the role of the vanguard and main guiding body of the mass movement. Yet this position of the youths and students as main forces should not be misunderstood as a leadership position for the reform movement. The main forces are a matter of the composition of forces in the reform movement, far from a matter of leadership.

There are some people who attempt to identify the national liberation movement with the old bourgeois national movement; however, our SKNDF line of the national liberation movement is based on the premise that it is led by the working class. Our line of national liberation movement is fundamentally different from the old bourgeois national movement in that it is carried out under the premise that it is led by the working class, whose *chajusong* is the most thoroughgoing, and which has the reform volition to realize it to the end.

The basic mission of the South Korean masses in the national liberation movement is to realize independence, democracy, and reunification. There are some difference of views among those in the radical group as to the understanding of the specific meaning of reunification. Independence means the establishment of national sovereignty through the expulsion of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the establishment of a sovereign regime; democracy means overthrowing the comprador elements and fascist dictatorship and the democratization of socio-political life; and reunification means the ultimate establishment of a national sovereign regime by building a confederal state through the coexistence of the two systems of the North and the South and the alliance of the two autonomous governments. The antifascist movement for democratization promotes the anti-U.S. movement for independence and the fatherland reunification, and the anti-U.S. movement for independence and fatherland reunification promotes the antifascist movement for democratization. All the democratic patriotic forces should thoroughly maintain the national movement line and wage a more vigorous struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

3. Let us develop this movement into a mass movement

All social reform movements come about by the independent demand of the masses and are carried out by the creative strength of the self-conscious nation. There cannot be a social reform movement apart from the demands of the masses, nor can a social reform movement exist without the mobilization of their strength. The victory in the social reform movement depends, after all, upon how much the masses, who carry out the movement, are mobilized with awareness of the objective.

The national liberation movement is a movement of a pan-national nature comprising the masses of all strata.

Moreover, our national liberation movement is against the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism, and their cat's paw, the vicious anti-national fascist group. Therefore, it can be victorious only with the pan-national participation in it by the masses of all strata.

However, our reform movement has insufficient level of mass participation, being unable to meet the demand of the movement. The masses are not to blame for this. The problem is that the movement organizations and the activists that have the mission to organize and mobilize the masses have been unable to go deep among the masses, to combine themselves closely with them, or to utilize the potential of the masses in conformity with the demand of the reform movement. Yet some in the radical groups are still bent on the ideological argument isolated from the masses instead of making it a mass movement, which even results in the phenomenon of their being bent on bringing to the fore the position and actual power of each of their own factions. This arouses our deep concern.

This results from the petty bourgeois heroism, which erroneously regards the subject of the reform movement as some minority pioneer group rather than the masses. To make the movement a mass movement, one should discard this petty heroism and have, among other things, the thorough chuche mass outlook on history in which the masses are placed in the center of the movement and all problems are solved through the strength of the masses.

Making the movement a mass movement is realized through its three elements—mass-awakening, mass-organizing, and mass struggle. Mass awakening is a prerequisite to making the movement a mass movement. The social reform movement is the manifestation of the people's ideological consciousness and it is an objective-conscious act.

The ideological consciousness of the masses plays a decisive role in the social reform movement. Therefore, the mass-awakening work to awaken the masses ideologically is the fundamental starting point of the social reform movement, and it is a prime mover of this movement. Moreover, in South Korea, where the ideological consciousness of the masses is still distorted because of the worship-the-United States anticommunist idea that has been systematically implanted for over 40 years, and where all the propaganda media and the press are patronized by the government, unless the mass-awakening work is done as a prerequisite, one cannot expect the coming and the development of the social reform movement on its own. This is eloquently proven by the fact that because of the worship-the-United States flunkeyism deeply implanted in this land, the anti-U.S. struggle was not initiated for a long time and the reunification movement has not spread as a mass movement because of the anticommunist bias. When this ideological barrier is done away with in South Korea, the masses of broad strata will participate in the struggle, and when a new advancement is made in the mass-awakening work, there will be a new leap forward in the reform

movement. To bring about a new leap forward in the mass-awakening work at this stage, it should be converted into the work for the masses themselves, and the contents, form, and method suitable for it should be developed.

The materials for raising consciousness, which are being prepared by the movement circles, are more for the circles' ideological argument than for raising consciousness in the masses. Mass propaganda materials are few in number, their content is hard to understand, and the way they are presented is monotonous, instead of being diversified. In order to raise consciousness in the broad range of masses, the content, form, and methods of consciousness-raising must be more mass-oriented.

The content of consciousness-raising should be based on cultivating a consciousness of national independence that suits the mission of the national liberation movement. As for the methods of raising consciousness, they should be common-place, progressive, and diversified, and should have taken into consideration the demands, hobbies, and level of consciousness of the masses, and the working and farming masses in particular. And the forms of consciousness-raising should be such that utilizes the possibility of legal propaganda to the fullest extent, coupled with a mixture of the possibility of unlawful propaganda.

Organizing is a key element for making the movement mass-oriented. The movement for social reform is not only an ideological movement, but also an organizational movement. So, without organization, no movement for social reform can come into being, nor can it develop. Organization is the matrix of the movement for social reform. For this reason, how popular the movement can become depends on how many people the organization, the matrix of the movement, can rally behind it.

Today the quintessential problem arising in organizing the masses is creating mass-based organizations. For the organization to fulfill its own mission, in name and deed, as a mass organization, it should secure a mass-based foundation before anything else. A mass organization is nothing but a sand castle if it is not built on a mass-based foundation. Because of its own structural weakness, it is in no position to lure the masses into a mass struggle even if it professes mass lines, and even a partial attack by the enemy can make it collapse.

Many movement organizations have now sprung up in the movement circles from all walks of life. However, their mass-based foundation is not so broad. The mass organizations needed by the movement for reform are not ones that have a more showy outward appearance than their substance, but ones that have more substance than outward appearance, not ones that lack a mass-based foundation but are led by famous people, but ones that are building a firm mass-based foundation upwardly.

In order to build a mass-based organization, it is imperative for it to maintain the mass-oriented principle, the democratic principle, and the principle of inevitability. Only in this way can a mass organization unite many more people around itself, make the masses highly display their creativeness, and defend itself against the enemy's suppression.

The most reasonable way to organize the masses is to build a mass organization from each sector and class of society. These mass organizations should be built according to the degree of the masses' preparedness, and they should be organizations that can line up behind them a whole range of people from each sector. To ignore this fact and to be bickering over whether to build mass economic organizations or mass political organizations is meaningless.

The broadest form of organizing the masses lies in building a unified front. A unified front is a unified mass political organization that can line up behind itself an array of patriotic and democratic forces, regardless of their social positions, political views, religious views, or age. The unified front that we call for is not a temporary tactical league, but a strategic league, and the unified front that we are to build is a unified national front that lines up behind itself all walks of life, all political parties, and all groupings that oppose the U.S. imperialists and that love the nation and people based on the league of workers and peasants.

It is no longer a unified front if it shoves off others simply because the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation agrees to it, if it keeps others at distance because they are small in number, and if it turns its back on them because they are slow in movement. A unified front is one that struggles hand in hand with them all in the plaza of the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation.

It is very important in organizing the masses to remold and use even the pro-government mass organizations, along with democratic mass organizations. This is also an immediate and practical task facing the unified front.

Government-patronized organizations not only exist legally, but also embrace more than a small number of masses. If one is obsessed with prejudice and [word indistinct] when joining such government-patronized organizations and does not try to destroy their upper stratum and to reform their lower stratum, one will make it impossible to exploit their legal ground, and this will result in losing numerous masses who can participate in the reform movement. By securing and protecting the core members of the organization, while organizing the masses, the organization itself will be protected. This work should not be overlooked even for a moment.

The mass struggle is an important practical factor for popularizing a movement. The mass struggle is the means for creating the movement forces and achieving the immediate demands of the masses. It is a process of

taking the initiative in ripening the situation of the movement and of advancing the reform movement toward its goals.

Today our mass struggle should be carried out in such a way as to awaken the masses and expand the organizations and to wage the struggle on a larger scale by accepting the masses into the struggle.

If one advances to a radical struggle, ignoring this principle, or takes adventurous action, one will cause the weakening of the significance of the movement as an enlightening force and will reduce the ground for legal struggle by causing the masses to break away from the movement. Thus, one may even bring about the destruction of the organization by giving the enemy an excuse for suppression.

On the other hand, if one does not actively carry out the struggle, but merely waits for an advantageous situation to come along, on the pretext of strengthened suppression, the reform movement cannot avoid stagnation and inactivity.

We should advance our reform movement to be a productive struggle in such a way as to caution the people against both the rightist and leftist tendencies in the practical struggle, while striving to maximize the isolation of the enemy and participation of the masses and to develop the struggle by expanding its ranks.

Thus, our struggle should win the sympathy of the masses; should be a mass struggle in which we advance hand in hand with the masses, not an individual operation without the masses; should be a continuous struggle, not a one-time struggle; and should be a joint solidarity struggle, not an individual and dispersive struggle.

We should see to it that various forms of struggle are carried out as an active and flexible movement, not as an inflexible movement, and that after this, our slogans become ones calling for anti-U.S. struggle for independence, antifascist struggle for democratization and the peaceful reunification, and not leftist slogans that call for class liberation, establishment of a republic of the masses, and socialist revolution.

The indomitable might and final victory of our reform movement lie in the mass struggle. Let us destroy the stronghold of fascist colonial rule through the battle of encirclement. In addition to the main ideological trend, various trends of valueless ideologies may take place in the process of the development of social reform movement, and various other trends may also appear in the lines and methods of the movement. However, these trends are merely a temporary phenomenon and will be naturally overcome.

The *chuche* idea, whose justness and vitality have been proven by practical experience, will be more firmly established as the dominant ideological trend in the social reform movement in South Korea. The line for national liberation will be accepted by all movement circles, and the

popularization of the movement will be embodied as the reality. Our masses' social reform movement has advanced by overcoming various arduousness and difficulties and is now on the historical hill from where the first streaks of the dawn of victory are seen. The overall situation is rapidly changing more favorably for our reform movement, while the trend of the times is advancing toward independence, democracy, and reunification. The social reform movement of our SKNDF and patriotic masses is optimistic. The U.S. colonial domination and the fascist rule will collapse in the wake of the fierce advance of our patriotic masses for independence and the dawn of independence, democracy, and reunification will break. This is the inevitable trend of history, which cannot be blocked with anything. Let us all fight courageously, with firm conviction in victory.

South Korea

Column Terms Bush Antidrug Measure 'Lukewarm'

SK0709113589 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 7 Sep 89 p 5

["Correspondent's Report" column by Washington correspondent Yi Cho-yon: "Bush's Antidrug Prescription Is 'Inadequate'"]

[Excerpts] U.S. President Bush's antidrug measure, which had attracted great concern in the United States and various Central and South American countries, turned out to be very lukewarm.

Employing all means to eradicate the drug-related crimes in which more than 10 percent of the U.S. population are involved was what the government had initially promised to do, and what the people had expected it to do. However, what the U.S. Government could do was very limited.

Consequently, in his 5 September speech, President Bush said: "Let us more effectively do what we have done so far."

President Bush said that in order to put more drug smugglers behind bars, he would build more prison cells, reinforce the police, and dole out harsher punishment for drug addicts—and that he would give Colombia and two other countries \$260 million for antidrug measures.

All the tough measures that had often been discussed were held over at the last moment, on the grounds that prospects for victory were slim. [passage omitted]

In addition, many government officials in drug-trafficking countries are involved in drug trafficking. No one is therefore sure how effectively the \$700 million to \$900 million that will be given to each of these countries will be used in antidrug measures.

U.S. experts worry that this aid, mainly in the form of military assistance, may be used not in eradicating drugs but in cracking down on communist rebels, another problem these countries face. U.S. drug smugglers are

mainly poor people who have difficulties in making a living without drug trafficking. [passage omitted]

The budget problem is another reason why the U.S. Government has chosen to take lukewarm measures, instead of very tough measures. [passage omitted]

It seems that, consequently, the U.S. Government failed to provide realistic measures to eradicate drugs, but had to urge its people to cooperate in this matter.

North Denies Rumors of Kim Il-song's Death

SK0709090189 Seoul HANGUK H BO in Korean
7 Sep 89 p 6

[Text] A rumor that Kim Il-song has died was being spread on the stock market. When the rumor was suddenly spread on the afternoon of 6 September, stock prices reacted for some time. In addition, foreign news agencies wirefiled the news to Beijing, Hong Kong, and Tokyo; interested parties were as a result busy trying to confirm whether this was true or not.

The rumors of Kim Il-song's death started spreading on the stock market at around 1400 that afternoon. When Koryo Securities Company received a message from its Hong Kong branch saying that "rumors of Kim Il-song's death are going around in Hong Kong," the company began trying to confirm whether this was true. In this way the rumor spread quickly on the stock market. When the Korea Stock Exchange sent a message to Hong Kong to find out whether this rumor was true or not, it learned that Hong Kong's FINANCIAL TIMES had reported the rumors of Kim Il-song's death a few days ago.

Since the rumor had not been confirmed, securities companies, press organizations, and the Ministry of Defense were flooded with telephone calls from people who heard the rumor, and stock investors were busy trying to find out whether the rumors were a bullish factor or not. Most of the investors considered the rumor a bullish factor, thus boosting the stock index, which had been showing a continuous decline in the morning market, losing 9.15 points by 1400 that afternoon—and declining by 0.16 points in a matter of 40 minutes. However, when the North Korean Embassy in Beijing denied the rumor, which had been wirefiled by foreign news agencies, the stock prices again began to drop, and the stock market closed after losing 10.19 points.

When the rumor of Kim Il-song's death was spreading in our domestic stock market, domestic news organizations and foreign news agencies sent messages to Tokyo, Hong Kong, and other cities to find out whether the rumor was true or not and, quoting an official of the North Korean Embassy in Beijing, REUTER wirefiled a message denying the rumor.

REUTER reported that during a telephone interview, an official of the North Korean Embassy, who refused to identify himself, said, "South Korea is a place filled with many rumors. You must not believe such rumors." This

news agency also reported that a Western diplomat who had just returned to Beijing after visiting Pyongyang said that he had not witnessed any unusual development in North Korea and that he had not heard any news on Kim Il-song's death.

No Tae-u To Announce Unification Plan 11 Sep

SK0609125089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1241 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u will announce on Monday a new unification formula that will be highlighted by proposals for the establishment of a South-North summit conference, a South-North cabinet ministers meeting and a South-North council of legislators at an intermediate stage for the final unification of the Korean peninsula, informed sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the new unification policy will be made public in No's policy speech to be delivered at the opening session of the regular meeting of the National Assembly.

The new formula, which was drafted by the National Unification Ministry and approved by No Wednesday, calls for the formations of a cabinet ministers meeting and a joint council of legislators to be consisted with equal numbers of delegates from Seoul and Pyongyang, according to the sources.

It also proposes the setup of a summit conference at the highest level of the South-North dialogue, which will lead the two organizations, they said.

The South-North cabinet ministers meeting will cover reunion of separated families, exchanges of letters, disarmament and other issues of administrative nature while the council of legislators will be assigned to draft a unified constitution, form a single parliament and determine details of South-North joint elections.

UN Forces Command Proposes 12 Sep MAC Meeting

SK0709025089 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
7 Sep 89 p 11

[Text] The communist side had recently proposed to hold the 451th regular Military Armistice Meeting [MAC] on 7 September. However, the UN Forces Command in Korea again proposed to hold this 451th regular MAC in Panmunjom at 1100 [0200 GMT] on 12 September.

Moscow-Seoul Sister City Relationship Hinted

SK0609130089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1255 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union expressed its willingness to set up a sisterhood relationship between Moscow and Seoul, a South Korean lawmaker said Wednesday.

Rep. Hwang Myong-su, vice president of Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], said the first deputy mayor of Moscow he met during his recent stay in Moscow sounded him out about the sister relationship between the two cities and requested him to arrange consultations for the tie.

The senior official of the second largest opposition party also disclosed that a deputy mayor of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, the capital of the Far Eastern island of Sakhalin, hoped that his city would set up a sisterhood relationship with a South Korean city.

Hwang returned from the Soviet Union Wednesday after his trip to the country heading an RDP delegation. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

He quoted Soviet officials as saying that the Soviet Union decided to allow chartered South Korean jetliners to land at Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk to transport delegates of the ethnic Koreans living in the communist country to South Korea for their participation in the world Korean ethnic sports festival. The sports meet will be held Sept. 26 to 30, commemorating the first anniversary of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

The decision will be officially notified to the South Korean Foreign Ministry and the foreign affairs-unification committee of the National Assembly Thursday, the Soviet officials were quoted as saying.

Police Battle 3,000 Seoul University Students

Students Support Teachers Union

SK0709013089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] More than 1,500 riot policemen yesterday clashed with 3,000 students who held a rally in support of the outlawed National Teachers Union on the campus of Seoul National University.

By forming a committee to "save" the banned nationwide trade union, the protesters promised to fight the government until it stops "crushing" the union movement.

In the most massive rally since the opening of the fall semester, member students of the Federation of Student Councils in Seoul, or "Sochongnyon," also denounced the prosecution of a coed who recently made an unauthorized trip to North Korea.

KYODO Reports Rally Dispersal

OW0609145589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1438 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 KYODO—Police dispersed 2,000 students in the Seoul National University campus on Wednesday when they held an antigovernment rally to demand the release of a female student who visited North Korea.

Students from about 20 universities in the Seoul area decided to organize demonstrations and rallies across the country to oppose the arrest of Yim Su-kyong, who attended an international youth festival in Pyongyang despite a government ban.

This was the first time police have broken up student demonstrations since the summer vacation season.

Police broke into the campus when leaders of the student group who are on the police wanted list made a statement declaring their struggle against the government.

Police used tear gas to disperse the stone-throwing students after a clash of about one hour.

Editorial Views Proposed Land Use Bill Debates

SK0709021489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 7 Sep 89 p 8

[Editorial: Debates on Land Use]

[Text] The proposed introduction of a "public concept of land" has touched off active debates among political parties, economists and men on the street as well. They have enough good reasons for voicing pros and cons since ownership of real estate forms the part and parcel of the right to private property the Constitution of this Republic and the longstanding and generally accepted values of the people espouse.

Policymakers in the ruling party and the government have been inspired by solid grounds in proposing legislation for restricting private ownership of land. As a matter of principle, the idea looks toward egalitarian redistribution of wealth to achieve a more stable and just society.

In technical terms, the measures proposed call for curbing and preventing rampant speculation in land and increasing progressive tariff on profits from real estate deals. Toward that end the principle of having public good take precedence over private interest has been promoted to give moral and philosophical underpinnings.

Administration officials and all political parties are in general agreement on the need for and relevance of the conception. On the specific ways and extent of enforcing the principle, however, they differ somewhat.

At a caucus of the Democratic Justice Party earlier this week some revisions to the legislation were proposed. Among other things, they would exempt the homesite of a man who owns only one house from the mandatory ceiling of 200 pyong and make the tax on profits from land temporary and limited to specified areas.

Besides, the proposed changes call for lowering the rate of levies on development profit from 70 percent to 30-50 percent and withhold, the hiking of real estate taxes to the realistic, higher level for some time more.

These proposed modifications are apparently meant to minimize the adverse impact of the drastic change in the nation's land and property system and of a sharp rise in the tax burden on real estate owners. But they might also be construed as an attempt to dilute or neutralize the public concept legislation.

As President No Tae-u told the ruling party caucus, the bills are designed to uproot profiteering by a handful of landlords and not to dislocate or disadvantage the private land ownership of the middle class. The administration party should come along with the determined policy of its leader to round off the legislation.

Minor and technical revisions are necessary and possible but only within the framework of the agreed reform for efficient utilization of the scarce land at our disposal.

Assembly Battle Over Fifth Republic Legacy Looms

Parties 'Flexing Their Muscles'

SK0709020289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 7 Sep 89 p 2, 5

[News analysis by Kang Song-chol: "Battle Looms Over Issue of Clearing 5th Republic Legacy"]

[Text] Political parties are flexing their muscles for a looming battle over the question of liquidating Fifth Republic legacies.

Attention has rapidly revived over the issue after months of neglect amidst controversy over a series of unauthorized visits to north Korea by an opposition lawmaker and dissident figures.

The Fifth Republic question is certain to become the hottest issue of contention when the National Assembly is called into regular session next week.

Both the ruling party and the opposition are pledging to resolve the problem, which has been pending since the inauguration of the current Sixth Republic a year and a half ago, before the year is out.

They apparently differ, however, over the extent of clearing the alleged bad legacies of disgraced former President Chon Tu-hwan's eight-year rule.

The political parties will experience extreme difficulties in reconciling their differences, and head-on clashes may be possible.

Behind the cause trumpeted by the parties are their respective moves to enhance their political influence or at least not to lose their existing share, in advance of local council elections slated for next spring.

The two most prominent opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, early this week declared a fight against the government with regard to the Fifth Republic question.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], warned that his party will seek impeachment of President No Tae-u unless No takes appropriate steps to settle the problem this year.

Kim Tae-chung, who heads the largest opposition party, the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], also vowed to devote himself to having the government accept his demand regarding the Fifth Republic question.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, however, has made it clear that it has no intention of making unilateral concessions. Some party officials even threatened to settle the Fifth Republic question in their own way.

The adamant position may have been expressed in President No's recent reshuffle of the government party, in which such reputed hard liners as Yi Chun-ku and Yi Han-tong were appointed to serve as secretary-general and floor leader.

President No has hinted that he is firmly determined to end once and for all political argument over the Fifth Republic question during the coming regular Assembly session.

Predictions are that the ruling party may directly appeal to the people, when it finds it difficult to work out a negotiated settlement of the Fifth Republic question with the opposition.

The ruling party, which emerged victorious in the Aug. 18 parliamentary by-election in Seoul's Yongdungpo district, appears to have gained confidence that a majority of the people longing for stability will support its position.

Facing the adamant position of the ruling party, the opposition parties are seeking to restore their unity, at least in pushing for the liquidation of Fifth Republic irregularities.

There are many skeptical views, however, about whether the opposition parties will realize an effective cooperative system. Skeptics say that deep-seated rivalry between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam and their respective bids to secure a leading political role will hamper the efforts to restore the opposition unity.

The two Kims currently differ over whether to include Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republic Party [NDRP] in the contemplated consultative mechanism of the opposition.

Subjects of interparty difference in the Fifth Republic question include the proposed parliamentary testimony by ex-Presidents Chon and Choe Kyu-ha and the handling of "key fifth Republic figures" named by the opposition.

The opposition parties, especially the PPD and the RDP, are strongly demanding the two former presidents' testimony. The ruling party, meanwhile, is calling for guarantees that all the political controversy over the Fifth Republic question will be brought to an end with the testimony.

Some ruling party officials are even hinting that the party may seek only "explanations" of the two ex-presidents instead of having them testify in the Assembly.

Serious argument is also expected to arise over the opposition demand for punitive steps against figures who it alleges played key roles in Fifth Republic misdeeds.

Much attention would be given to ruling party lawmaker Chong Ho-yong, who served as chief of the Special Warfare Command during the 1980 Kwangju incident.

The opposition, especially Kim Tae-chung's PPD, insists on Chong's giving up of all official posts and retirement from politics.

Legacy Liquidation Urged

SK0709014489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Sep 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Settlement of Dark Past"]

[Text] Calls for speedy liquidation of the Fifth Republic legacies are gaining force with the forthcoming regular session of the National Assembly only four days away. The two main opposition parties threatened that if the No Tae-u government failed to do this by the end of this year, they would embark on an all-out struggle to discredit the government. A confrontation between the government and opposition forces, thus, has been forecast during the three-month-long parliamentary sitting beginning from September 11 to December 18.

Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy has toned up the demand for the liquidation of the past whenever he has gotten into a scrape as a means of counterattacking against the government especially since he was accused of complicity in the So Kyong-won espionage case.

As for Kim Yong-sam, his reversion to a hardline stand was apparently prompted by his party candidate's humiliating defeat in the recent parliamentary by-election in a Seoul district, considering that the cause of the defeat was the party's losing its "oppositionist" color. Kim was surely obliged to underscore his anti-government stand, while dispelling criticism from the public as well as within his party for what has seemed to be a middle-of-the-road policy.

The rival opposition leaders, consequently, were entangled in competition for the helm of the opposition camp, taking advantage of the popular subject, the liquidation of past legacies. However, this particular issue must not

be a matter for political exploitation by the party leaders but is rather the solemn mandate of the people.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] has disappointingly tried not to take further steps to this end, on the assumption that the party has done what it ought to have done. DJP chairman Pak Chun-kyu earlier opined that the the Fifth Republic problem has been wrapped up and Rep. Chong Ho-yong, commander of the Special Warfare Command at the time of Kwangju civil uprisings, echoed Pak's plea.

In the wake of the secret visits to North Korea by some dissident figures and the ensuing government crackdown on radical leftist elements, the Fifth Republic question has been overshadowed allowing the ruling camp to back down from the task. But in the face of the harsher and concerted calls for the settlement of the dark past, the ruling party is obliged to resume the task.

President No, breaking his long silence, directed his party staff that all problems of the bygone days should be completed during the forthcoming National Assembly sitting. No's direction, though belated, is the expression of his resolve to terminate the long-standing controversy, recognizing that without an end to it the present situation will be hard put to make headway.

This is a welcome development. Now the immediate question is the modus operandi. Presently, the stumbling blocks in the settlement of the past are parliamentary testimonies by the two ex-presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha and actions against six outstanding figures, specified by the opposition camp as being responsible for the bloody suppression of the Kwangju upheaval and other misadministration of the Chon government.

The ruling camp, put on a defensive position, were reportedly offering one of three options—single parliamentary testimonies by the two former presidents, release of a white paper and Chon's press conference. And for Chon's testimony, a precondition was attached, namely a suprapartisan agreement to put an end to the controversy with the testimony. To this end, the ruling party is expected to resume negotiations with the opposition camp but prospects are not bright.

It is indicated at this juncture that the ruling DJP will attempt to deal with the festering issue single-handedly, unless the party fails to reach an accord with the rival camp in an attempt to terminate the dispute once and for all. Yet, the DJP plan is wrong, for the matter is not of a nature that can be unilaterally settled by the ruling party only. In other words, the problem requires a suprapartisan agreement based on a broad consensus of the people.

RDP Floor Leader Yi Ki-taek Interviewed

SK0709010889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 Sep 89 p 2

[Interview with Reunification Democratic Party floor leader Yi Ki-taek by staff reporter Pyon Chang-sop; date and place not given—second in a series of interviews with floor leaders of the four political parties]

[Text] When Rep. Yi Ki-taek was offered the high-profile post as Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] floor leader in their recent reshuffle, many members wondered about the suitability of such a post because he is also a party vice president.

Nonetheless, the new floor leader of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party accepted the job, because he believed that his appointment came at a "politically critical point."

It is more than one and a half years since the inauguration of the No Tae-u administration, but political bickering over bipartisan differences on settlement of the problems of the past government has stalled any substantial progress in democratic reforms up to now.

"The biggest concern of our party will be with restoring the cooperation among the three opposition parties during the upcoming National Assembly session," says Rep. Yi.

"Why? If you want to make a breakthrough in the political stalemate over the misdeeds of the past government led by disgraced ex-president Chon Tu-hwan, it is imperative to have three-way cooperation," says Yi.

There are a host of pending issues encompassing all areas of society facing the Assembly session which starts on Monday. But few doubt that both the ruling and opposition parties feel the urgency and sensitivity in cutting the Gordian knot of Fifth Republic irregularities.

Yi told The Korea Times that he would do his best to work out "satisfactory" measures to settle the sticky issues in cooperation with other opposition parties.

He recalled that the agreement in March among the opposition leaders on the settlement of the misdeeds of the Chon era is still "valid."

As chairman of the Assembly special committee probing Fifth Republic irregularities, Yi believes that unless the bad legacies of the past government are solved to the satisfaction of all, national politics will never get anywhere.

During the upcoming Assembly session, the second opposition party will also push hard for revision or repeal of "anti-democratic" laws such as the National Security Law and introduce legislation calling for the political neutrality of police.

Asked on intraparty democratization, the six-term lawmaker says he thinks it is wrong if party members cannot

express their opinions freely. "I'll do my best to provide opportunities for free discussion among party members and take into consideration their opinion when deciding the party line."

In particular, he said he would call party caucuses often in the future when any major issues develop, so that ordinary party lawmakers can have the opportunities to express their own views. Hailing from the port city of Pusan, the RDP's stronghold, Yi entered the political world upon being elected to the 7th National Assembly. Except for the 11th election when he was banned from

political activities, he was elected six times to the Assembly, second only to party leader Kim Yong-sam's record of seven terms.

Because of his political weight, many political analysts often say he would come to the forefront as one of the future leaders after Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil fade from the public scene.

But the moderate opposition political declined to predict about his future just saying, "I will try to fulfil the people's expectations by doing my part at this time of national difficulties."

Cambodia

Leaders Greet SRV Counterparts on Anniversary

BK0209103689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] As the Vietnamese party and state are celebrating the 44th anniversary of the August Revolution and their 2 September National Day, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, have sent a greetings message to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Le Quang Dao, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV. The message noted:

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV headed by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people have surmounted all obstacles and achieved immense victories in their political life, both inside and outside the country, for well-being, social progress, and peace.

The Cambodian party, government, and people would like to extend sincere congratulations for these victories and regard them as a common victory of the fraternal peoples in the three Indochinese countries.

The decision to withdraw all the Vietnamese Army volunteers from the State of Cambodia at the end of September 1989 is an event of great significance in the current international political situation and a manifestation of the goodwill of the two peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam in their contribution to bringing about a reasonable and just solution to the Cambodian problem. This is also a manifestation to international public opinion throughout the world that the SRV has always respected the independence and sovereignty of the State of Cambodia.

On this auspicious occasion, we would like to express profound gratitude to the fraternal party, government, and people of Vietnam for giving sincere support and assistance to the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

May the bond of friendship, special militant solidarity, and the all-round harmonious cooperation between the two peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam, and among the three peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos further strengthen and develop with each passing day, for the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Soviet Military Aid to Cambodia Reported

BK0709115689 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] A Thai military source on 6 September disclosed that the Vietnamese authorities have dispatched two fresh Vietnamese infantry divisions from Hatien Province in south Vietnam to Cambodia's Kampot Province in order to fuel the war. It is thought that this troop movement is to launch new offensives along the Cambodian-Thai border. It is predicted that the fighting in Cambodia will become more intense.

The source also said a lot of Soviet military materiel recently arrived at Kompong Som port by sea for the Heng Samrin army. This military materiel included 60 T-54 tanks and 20 MiG-21 aircraft.

SRV Warns of Khmer Rouge Attacks at Pullout

BK0609141889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1357 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 6 (AFP)—The ranking Vietnamese diplomat in the Cambodian capital warned Wednesday that the Khmer Rouge would try to step into the breach in northern and western Cambodia when Hanoi pulls its last troops out.

The Khmer Rouge, military backbone of the Cambodian resistance, wants to revive underground units in that region as Hanoi's forces leave at the end of September, Vietnamese charge d'affaires Pan Phong said.

Vietnam has said it would pull out the remainder of its troops between September 21 and 26, nearly 11 years after invading Cambodia to oust the Khmer Rouge from power.

The Khmer Rouge, accused of killing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their four-year rule, are joined in a resistance coalition by factions allied to former Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann.

Mr. Phong said Vietnam would take "maximum precautions" in its troop withdrawal because "last-minute Khmer Rouge attacks and provocations" could not be ruled out.

He said not a single Vietnamese soldier would be left on September 27 after the departure of the final contingent of 26,000 men.

"Of course, we would have preferred the withdrawal to be conducted under international supervision," Mr. Phong said, adding an open invitation to any observers who would like to oversee the pullout.

The diplomat was referring to the recent international conference on Cambodia in Paris which failed to reach agreement on international supervision of the withdrawal and an ensuing period of transition in Cambodia.

The Phnom Penh army was meanwhile preparing for battle in the west of the country, a Vietnamese military source said.

The source said he had confidence in the army's ability to meet any Khmer Rouge attacks, although Phnom Penh's troops might encounter problems in certain remote regions where resistance guerrillas "can get around more easily."

The Vietnamese diplomat said meanwhile that more than 100,000 Vietnamese civilians and military men had been killed or wounded since 1977.

Hun Sen Briefs Media on Paris Conference

BK0609144589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Interview with Cambodian Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen by local reporters following his return from the Paris International Conference on Cambodia; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] My respects to Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, who just led a delegation to attend the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. Please tell us, was there agreement on any issues and were there any points of disagreement at this international conference?

[Hun Sen] The Paris International Conference on Cambodia wound up on 30 August 1989. It was held on the basis of the first and second Jakarta informal meetings [JIM] and the outcome of talks between Samdech Sihanouk and me in Jakarta on 2 May 1989. Although this international conference did not issue any final documents or agreements on ending the conflict, we could see some points that can be regarded as agreements and others as disagreements.

There are seven important points of agreement—namely, first, the need to settle the Cambodian problem through a global political solution; second, the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia, the cessation of foreign military aid to all Cambodian parties, the cessation of all foreign interference in Cambodia, a cease-fire, the prevention of a civil war, and the repatriation of Cambodian refugees; third, the agreement that Cambodia should be an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state entertaining friendly relations with all countries; fourth, the proviso that all of Cambodia's internal affairs should be settled by Cambodian parties themselves without external interference, the political regime and organ of authority in Cambodia should be determined by the Cambodian people through free general elections held under international supervision, and other countries should respect the results of the elections in Cambodia; fifth, an international guarantee for Cambodia's independence and neutrality; sixth, an effective

international control in the implementation of all agreements on a political solution; and seventh, international assistance in Cambodia's reconstruction. These are points of agreement resulting from the month-long international conference.

We also saw some disagreements that constitute the major obstacle to a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem. There are four main points as follows:

The first point is: The attitude toward the genocidal Pol Pot regime, condemnation of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and measures to prevent a recurrence of this genocidal regime or an attempt to legitimize it through the proposal that it be permitted to play both a political and military role. This was a very important point emerging at the international conference. It was brought up because the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge, with Sihanouk and China as backers, demanded that the term genocide be dropped and that the Pol Potists be allowed to share both political and military power at a time when most delegates—as in past meetings—condemned them and called for the necessary measures to be taken to stave off this genocidal regime.

The second point that has not yet been agreed upon was how Cambodia's political and military affairs should be settled during the transition. Should we maintain the status quo in which there are two opposing administrations—namely the State of Cambodia and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea—and let the Cambodian people decide their own political regime and hold free general elections under international supervision to choose a new organ of authority, or should we get rid of this status quo and immediately replace these governments with a new administration before the general election is to be held? This was the point on which there was major disagreement. One side demanded that both the political and military status quo be maintained until the election is finished, while the other side demanded a change in the situation by replacing it with a quadripartite state authority that would allow the Khmer Rouge to share both political and military power.

The third point of disagreement was about the role of the United Nations in an international control mechanism.

The fourth point—which was a new point, not included in the conference's agenda—was on how the issue of foreign settlers in Cambodia should be solved. This included both Vietnamese and Chinese settlers.

After analyzing this conference, we can say that it was not a complete success; but this does not mean that the conference was a failure. We regard this conference as partly successful if we compare it to an international conference organized by the United Nations a few years ago and to the past 10 years of UN resolutions on Cambodia, which have invariably led toward deadlock in a solution to the Cambodian problem. The Paris Conference was held outside the UN framework but was attended by UN member countries, especially by the five

superpowers that are permanent members of the UN Security Council. It was a conference held to solve the Cambodian problem outside the UN framework, a conference that recognized a situation different from what is usually described at the United Nations; many countries mentioned the need to prevent a recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This conference was also a forum where talks took place between both warring Cambodian factions and where foreign countries could hear the words of the two opposing Cambodian sides. This was something new. In the past, at the United Nations and at the UN-sponsored international conference, people could hear only one side of the story.

Although there were no agreements, the points found out during the month-long hard work of the conference have laid important groundwork for future talks. The conference also understood the stances of the two sides in Cambodia.

At the same time, it is my opinion that the Cambodian problem is a very complex issue; the conflict has been going on for nearly 20 years now. For this reason, no one can solve it in just 1 month.

[Reporter] What is the Cambodian Government's stance on the points yet to be agreed on, such as the questions of the Pol Potist genocide, of the power structure during the transition, of a UN role in international control, and of foreign settlers in Cambodia?

[Hun Sen] As I have told you, the disagreements were on the questions concerning the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the power structure during transition, the UN role in international control, and foreign settlers in Cambodia. Regarding these questions, I would like to describe our State of Cambodia's stance on each of these points as follows:

1. On the genocidal Pol Pot regime:

This is the most important question, for it concerns the framework of a comprehensive solution. In other words, a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem must include elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, which should proceed simultaneously with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. JIM 1 and JIM 2 have already determined the two key issues of the Cambodian problem, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the prevention of a recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. There can be no political solution to the Cambodian problem without mentioning elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, without taking effective measures to prevent a recurrence of the Pol Pot regime or to prevent a Pol Pot-provoked civil war.

Moreover, we hold that any attempt to use Pol Pot as a counterbalance for superiority in a political solution is only a move toward bringing back genocide in Cambodia. The granting of legitimacy to the Pol Potists, allowing them to have military and political power and to participate in the political life in Cambodia, is a

tragedy and an injustice, especially to the souls of the more than 3 million Cambodians who perished under the genocidal regime and to the millions of others who have been victims of it. The question of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot regime [words indistinct] and preventing a return to power by the Pol Pot regime [words indistinct] are the most urgent and hottest issues at present [words indistinct].

Unfortunately, the delegation of the Khmer Rouge, of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea, and, more specifically, Samdech Sihanouk recently turned out to be advocates defending the genocidal Pol Pot regime, demanding that the term genocide be dropped from all documents. This term was recognized at JIM 1 and JIM 2, at the first round of the foreign ministers meeting, and by people the world over. Everybody recognizes the issue as well as the term of genocide. But Samdech Sihanouk came out in defense of this genocidal regime. Not only did he fail to seek measures to prevent a return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, but he even tried to delete the term genocide, demanding that the regime be allowed to play a political and military role in sharing the political life in Cambodia.

I would like to inform you that on 28 August, before entering the conference hall, I met the Chinese deputy minister of foreign affairs. This was the first time we had met each other. Although it was not an official meeting, we held talks with each other. At that time, the Chinese deputy foreign minister tried both to induce and to intimidate me. He went on to demand that the Pol Potists be given a political and military role in a quadripartite government. He urged me to accept the creation of a quadripartite government that would include the Pol Potists both politically and militarily. I told the Chinese deputy minister that the coalition government issue was not important. I said: What is important now is how to solve the Pol Pot dilemma, and how to find measures to prevent his return. Internal reconciliation depends on the outcome of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's elimination.

The Chinese deputy foreign minister retorted instead that the Pol Potist genocide issue is an ancient matter. Although it was true that China did recognize that there was a question of the Pol Pot gang's genocide, this matter was considered an ancient story.

As for us, we did not retreat even one step as far as the Pol Potist genocide issue was concerned. I told the French and Indonesian cochairmen: If you charge the Phnom Penh government or me of stubbornness toward the Pol Potists, I accept the charge with a smile, with the greatest pleasure, for I act according to the desire of the Cambodian people. I cannot betray the memory of those Cambodians who perished and the wish of those Cambodians who are alive and who have all been victims of the genocidal regime. For this reason, I admit that my government and I are stubborn about the genocidal Pol Pot regime, for the people want it that way.

As far as we are concerned, we resolutely demand the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This gang should never be allowed to share military and political power and legitimately participate in the political and social life. If they were accorded both political and military power and allowed to play a legitimate role, it would create a big danger and a most dangerous precedent on genocide for this world. We must respect the UN convention on condemnation of genocidal acts. At the same time, we are not abandoning a group of people. Whom do you think I mean? They are not the men in the Pol Pot gang. However, in order to make national reconciliation possible, we accept any individuals or political organizations that have dissociated themselves from the genocidal Pol Pot regime and who are opposed to the genocidal Pol Pot regime. We resolutely refuse to accept individuals or political organizations that represent or symbolize the genocidal Pol Pot regime or that are not yet opposed to the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This is the stance we have taken and continue to take. We will not make any more concessions on this question.

2. On the power structure during transition:

A number of people hold that the main obstacle to a political solution to the Cambodian problem is the creation of a quadripartite coalition government or an interim quadripartite authority. In proposing this setup, they have not only tried to ignore one of the key issues—namely, elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime—but have also demanded that the Pol Potists be given a legitimate role, both political and military. As for us, we hold that the outcome of any agreement on an internal arrangement fully affects the results of measures to eliminate the genocidal Pol Pot regime, prevent a recurrence of this regime, and prevent a Pol Pot-provoked civil war. [Words indistinct] at the same time, we must consider the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. The dissolution and the formation of a government and the legal election of a head of the government or other leaders of Cambodia are the rights to be exerted by the Cambodian people through elections. We scrupulously respect this principle.

This point itself is in fact two interrelated points:

First, if we still do not know the results of a decision on measures against Pol Pot, we know very well that it is difficult to reach any agreements on national reconciliation. Second, concerning agreements on this internal arrangement, the Cambodian people's right to self-determination must be respected. This should not be violated, for only the Cambodian people have the sovereign right to distribute power and to decide on the future political and economic regimes of Cambodia.

The important questions are how to eliminate the genocidal Pol Pot regime and whether to maintain the status quo during a transition or to share power during this period, meaning whether we should maintain the same situation during the transition or change it. The other side has demanded that the status quo be changed by

establishing, as a replacement, a quadripartite government that would include the Pol Potists both politically and militarily. As for us, we understand that in order to avoid confusion during the transition period, to exercise the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, and to be fair in the political solution, there should be no power-sharing during the transition period, the structures of the two existing administrations—one inside Cambodia and the other in Thai territory or at the United Nations—should be kept intact, and power-sharing should occur only after the election, when all power will have been distributed by the Cambodian people through the election, just like a cake that would be divided up and distributed by the Cambodian people. The decision on power-sharing should be handed over to the Cambodian people through a free and internationally supervised election.

During this period of transition, in order to handle this task, a steering organization should be set up with the participation of the two opposing administrations. This steering organization will implement a cease-fire agreement and conduct the election.

3. On the role of the United Nations:

There was a consensus on a need for the creation of an effective, international control mechanism to supervise the implementation of agreements on the political solution. However, there was disagreement on who would be allowed to run this international control mechanism. On our side, we hold that since we have opened an international conference on Cambodia outside the UN framework, this international control mechanism should be a direct offspring of this conference set up to supervise the implementation agreements made by the conference. It should not be a progeny of the United Nations. This is one issue.

The other issue is that our stance forbids us from accepting a UN role in any Cambodian solution at a time when this organization recognizes only the Pol Pot gang. Since it supports one side and opposes the other, this organization cannot be a neutral organization, impartial in the Cambodian problem. In other words, we cannot trust a soccer player who doubles as the referee. The Pol Potists and their supporters are in the United Nations. To use this organization to arbitrate a conflict between us, on the one hand, and the Pol Potists and countries supporting Pol Pot, on the other, can only foster suspicion among us. As I said, a player-cum-referee will always blow the whistle to defend himself and call penalties on us. For this reason, we cannot accept it.

We would consider an appropriate role for the United Nations in a Cambodian solution whenever it solves the genocidal Pol Pot regime issue and vacates the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

4. On the foreign settlers in Cambodia:

This is the issue outside the conference agenda raised by the three reactionary Khmer groups. At a time when the

Vietnamese Army is going to completely withdraw from Cambodia by 26 September 1989, they have invented a new issue concerning Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia or the so-called Vietnamese colonists in Cambodia whose number is unbelievably high. The objective of this move was clear. In our observation, we saw that they tried to drive the Paris International Conference into a total impasse. They explained their setbacks on the battlefields, predicted that there would be a civil war in Cambodia, and anticipated a massacre of 1 million or more Cambodians accused of being Vietnamese colonists in Cambodia, just as they massacred more than 3 million Cambodians accused of being foreigners or slaves of the aliens between 1975 and the end of 1978.

It was hard to believe. The three reactionary Khmer groups drew a map showing vast areas supposedly occupied by Vietnamese settlers. At the same time, these same areas were claimed on another map to be under the control of the Khmer reactionaries known as Democratic Kampuchea. We could not understand that. When they boast about their military superiority, they always claim that large portions of territory, as well as Tonle Sap Lake, are under their control. But when they want to slander and blacken us, they allege that these same areas are occupied by Vietnamese civilians. Therefore, we just do not know what they really mean.

In Cambodia—as in other countries the world over—there have always been many foreign settlers and most of them are Vietnamese and Chinese. We should remember that the French colonialist authorities imported Vietnamese settlers to work in Cambodian rubber plantations and in the colonial power's administrative institutions. For a long time, they lived in Cambodia and founded a large community of Vietnamese nationals which, in 1970, numbered some 500,000 or half a million people. Following his coup d'état, Lon Nol slaughtered some of them and drove the others out of the country. Under Pol Pot, many Vietnamese settlers—such as the Chinese and other foreign residents in Cambodia—were massacred. Therefore, it is obvious that the question of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia did not come into existence after 7 January 1979, but long before the 1979 event.

At a luncheon on 30 July 1989 with the Indonesian and French foreign ministers, the UN secretary general, myself, and others, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk himself admitted that before 1970 he had permitted more than 400,000 Vietnamese settlers to live in Cambodia. Therefore, this situation is not one of recent origin.

Under the Pol Pot regime, many Vietnamese and Chinese residents fled to Vietnam, Thailand, and Laos, just like the Cambodian people. Most of those who fled to Thailand now have to be resettled in third countries. Those who fled to Vietnam, both Cambodian and Vietnamese and, in some instances, Chinese refugees, returned to Cambodia after liberation. So far, we have noticed that the number of these immigrants is a little

more than 80,000, or just over 10 percent of the Vietnamese residents before 1970. We have also observed that there are no concentrations of Vietnamese settlers like those before 1970 or 1975 when this was an intensive practice, and when most rubber plantation workers were Vietnamese. Now there are no Vietnamese workers in our rubber plantations.

Therefore, their charge was totally contrary to the reality that has taken place and is taking place in Cambodia. As in the rest of the world, in Cambodia today there is no law stipulating that foreign residents should be driven out. All foreign residents in Cambodia are protected by law. If they call for the expulsion of Vietnamese settlers, will they call for the expulsion of Chinese settlers as well? Will other countries demand the expulsion of foreign residents too?

At the conference, when I saw that they put forward such lies, I proposed that the conference dispatch a fact-finding team to inspect foreign residents in Cambodia, including Vietnamese and Chinese settlers, for this job is also related to the population census in preparation for future elections. However, it was regrettable that the conference did not dare send such a mission to see the truth. We ask why they are afraid to see the truth of whatever they accuse us of doing. I told the Indonesian and French cochairmen, as well as other delegates, that they accused me of being a thief. Normally, a thief would not agree to police investigation. Instead, a thief, which is what I am accused of being, has proposed that the police investigate him. And it was those who accused me who objected to an on-site fact-finding mission. It is therefore evident that they continue to foster lies in preparation for a civil war in Cambodia. They clearly know that the Vietnamese troops are going to really pull out of Cambodia. As a result, if the Vietnamese troops really withdraw, there will be no reason for them to carry on the war in Cambodia. Consequently, they have to raise the so-called Vietnamese colonists in Cambodia issue.

The Chinese deputy foreign minister was worried when I proposed sending a mission to check foreign residents in Cambodia, especially the predominantly Chinese and Vietnamese residents, for there are now even more Chinese residents than Vietnamese residents, and the Chinese residents are engaged in important businesses.

A conference cochairman asked me whether we intended to drive Chinese residents out of Cambodia also as the other side had demanded that Vietnamese settlers be driven out. I told him that since there is no law in the world to expel foreign residents from a country, Cambodia also has no law to drive foreign residents out. All Cambodian residents are protected by Cambodian law and have the right to continue their residence in Cambodia.

I asked him to assure the Chinese delegation, to tell them not to worry, for we would allow the Chinese residents to stay in Cambodia and keep them there even if the Chinese Government proposed that the Cambodian

Government expel them from Cambodia. They have been living in Cambodia for generations. Therefore, they must have the right to continue living there. So, even though the other side demanded that we drive the Vietnamese settlers out, we did not raise the question of driving Chinese settlers out of Cambodia. We only requested that they look clearly at the question of foreign residents in Cambodia. It has always been our position not to let any suspicions become an obstacle to a political solution or an excuse to continue the war. Unfortunately, they dared not go and make an on-site inspection of the object of their accusation. Therefore, it is obvious that they were preparing for war in the future.

[Reporter] In your opinion, what was the main obstacle that blocked the conference?

[Hun Sen] This conference, as I said, did not produce a consensus on a political solution to the Cambodian problem. However, this does not mean that the conference was a complete failure. It agreed to suspend its work and reconvene in the next 6 months. The other side tried to put the blame for the lack of progress at the conference on the Cambodian Government. I would like to make it clear why the conference did not make any progress. Some segments of public opinion, as well as the delegations attending the conference and the world press, have blamed the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge, while others blamed Sihanouk directly for this lack of progress.

Fundamentally speaking, let us go to the roots of this international conference. Let us see what the reasons were for this conference to be held in Paris. It is widely known that JIM 1 and JIM 2 created a framework for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the outcome of my talks with Samdech Sihanouk in Jakarta last May was the last hope upon which the Paris International Conference was based. It was thus based on JIM 1 and JIM 2 and the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks.

However, when we look at what was done in Paris recently, we see that the spirit of JIM and the promises Sihanouk made to me were not kept. Samdech Sihanouk rejected every agreement he made with me. At the same time, the outcome of JIM 1 and JIM 2, the source of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia itself, was destroyed. From the 1st day of the conference there were signs that the other side was trying to torpedo the conference. The Pol Potists represented by Khieu Samphan has already caused a snag in the conference on 31 July 1989.

Let me make clearer the lack of sincerity of the Khmer groups on the other side in finding a solution to the problem, with Sihanouk playing an important role in sabotaging the conference.

On 24 July 1989, during the fifth Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks, Samdech Sihanouk said: I will continue negotiations with His Excellency Hun Sen and we will have a traditional dinner with each other in 1990 or 1991.

On 25 July 1989, during the roundtable among Cambodian parties when the talks became extremely strenuous, Samdech Sihanouk continued to say: I and His Excellency Hun Sen will negotiate again in 1990.

Therefore, I had already received a clear signal that even before the start of the conference the other side showed a lack of desire to solve the problem then and there.

Let us ask this question: If the parties on the other side wished to solve and end the problem now, why then did they talk about continuing talks in 1990 or 1991 even before the start of the international conference [words indistinct]? This was a clear signal to make me understand that they did not wish to solve the problem at the Paris Conference.

On 30 July 1989, after making a bitter speech, Samdech Sihanouk talked with me before going to a luncheon hosted by the French foreign minister at the French Foreign Ministry. He told me: His Excellency Hun Sen, I am flexible, but the Khmer Rouge want me to be tough. So, I have to be tough.

Thus, I clearly saw that we could not solve anything immediately after Samdech Sihanouk read the speech that was prepared by the Khmer Rouge [words indistinct]. A few hours after reading that speech and before sitting down at the luncheon table, he told me that he was flexible, but since China and the Khmer Rouge wanted him to be tough he had to be tough.

On 31 July, when the discussion was most strenuous because of the stance of the Khmer Rouge chieftain Khieu Samphan, during a recess I told Samdech Sihanouk: You are the president and Son Sann is the prime minister, and now the president and prime minister have agreed; why then do you let Vice President Khieu Samphan disagree? Samdech Sihanouk said: I dare not disagree with him. I let him disagree alone.

Therefore, on this point we saw that when they joined this conference, they came as president, vice president, and prime minister but in the end, they let the vice president alone dissent, not only within the coalition government but against the conference itself.

On 2 August 1989, during a meeting at a hotel in France, I asked Samdech Sihanouk: Why did Khieu Samphan oppose the idea of sending a fact-finding mission to Cambodia?

Samdech Sihanouk answered: The Khmer Rouge are afraid the mission might learn about their secret bases and that the refugees in the camps they control in Thai territory might flee and ask for help from this mission.

I asked Samdech Sihanouk another question: Is there anything more than just that?

Samdech Sihanouk said: The Khmer Rouge do not want a political solution; they want a military victory.

Therefore, it is most obvious that the Khmer Rouge have no desire for a political solution.

On 30 August 1989, at this international conference, Samdech Sihanouk personally wrote an article distributed to all delegations as well as press apparatuses. Samdech Sihanouk said in his article that he would win the war after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. It is therefore clear that they have always wanted a victory on the military front. Because they knew that they would win, they saw no use in searching for a political solution. As a result, they attempted to torpedo this conference.

From all these points, the other side, especially the Khmer Rouge did not intend to reach a political solution. Therefore, they tried by all means to sabotage the conference, to push it into an impasse. They sabotaged even the points included in the agenda and raised [words indistinct] aimed at blocking a political solution so that they would be able to prolong the war and win a military victory. We can now clearly see that the Khmer Rouge did everything to undermine the conference and that they made use of Samdech Sihanouk in this attempt. Finally, they managed to cause a great deal of disappointment among many delegates who used to support Sihanouk since they could not understand why Sihanouk associated himself with the Khmer Rouge in order to sabotage the conference. Consequently, the main obstacle rests in the Khmer Rouge and this coalition government.

[Reporter] Thank you, comrade. We clearly see that Sihanouk has closely associated himself with the genocidal Pol Pot gang. In your opinion, why does Sihanouk associate himself so deeply with Pol Pot?

[Hun Sen] This was an important issue and an important factor that did not bring any progress to the conference. A number of countries have supported Sihanouk. But they were extremely disappointed to see that Sihanouk has before linked himself to the Pol Potists more than ever before. The international press also unhappily noted Sihanouk's close association with [words indistinct]. I myself know Samdech Sihanouk very well. I have held many rounds of talks with this former monarch and at no time before did I notice that Samdech Sihanouk was so close to the Khmer Rouge.

On the opening day of the conference, at the first ministerial meeting, he also condemned the Khmer Rouge. He recalled the tragedy he experienced, especially the losses of 18 of his children and grandchildren. However, a few days later, Samdech Sihanouk made an about-face. He demanded that the term genocide be dropped from documents already acknowledged and that the Pol Potists be allowed to share both political and military power.

On 28 August, during the opening of the second ministerial meeting of the conference, Samdech Sihanouk spent 20 minutes defending the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge. It is most obvious that he insulted the lives of the Cambodian people and the lives of the members of his

own family who have already perished. We hold that genocide or the deaths of our compatriots are not child's play that can be dealt with arbitrarily and in a wishy-washy manner. We must take steps to punish genocide. We must not insult our own blood. Samdech Sihanouk insulted his own blood relatives who fell at the hands of the Pol Potists.

Many questions were asked about why Samdech Sihanouk associated himself so closely with the Khmer Rouge. On this point let me make an analysis of the strategy Sihanouk has used in the past and used again at this conference—the strategy of using Pol Pot as a counterweight. People could see this very clearly, and I raised it with Samdech Sihanouk during our second round of talks at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in January 1988. Then Samdech Sihanouk clearly specified that the Khmer Rouge should be allowed to participate. He went on to say: If the Khmer Rouge threaten me, I will join His Excellency Hun Sen in opposing the Khmer Rouge. And, if His Excellency Hun Sen threatens me, I will join the Khmer Rouge in opposing His Excellency Hun Sen.

At that point, we clearly saw Samdech Sihanouk implement the strategy of having two fish in both hands so that he could gain as much power as possible. He seemed to believe that the two communist groups in Cambodia needed him. He was sorely wrong in relying on such a strategy.

At the recent conference, he pursued a more determined strategy that leaned more heavily on Pol Pot; before he had leaned on Pol Pot against us or he leaned on us against Pol Pot. Now he resolutely leaned on Pol Pot as a counterweight to create an equilibrium for him to seize power in a political solution. If he deserted Pol Pot, he thought that it would be more difficult to bargain with the Phnom Penh regime. As a consequence, he was in urgent need of Pol Pot. As for the Pol Potists, they, too, needed Sihanouk. While Sihanouk needed them as a springboard to seize power, the Pol Potists relied on Sihanouk's role to gain legitimate status and win support. The two thus needed each other.

On this subject, we noticed that the mutual reliance between Pol Pot and Sihanouk led to the latest change in the U.S. position on the Pol Pot question. The U.S. Congress resolutely opposed the return of the Pol Pot regime and a role for the Pol Potists. In his speech at the conference on 28 July 1989, the U.S. secretary of state clearly underlined his complete rejection of the Khmer Rouge role in any Cambodian solution. But he respected Sihanouk's judgment. If Sihanouk wanted the Khmer Rouge to participate, he would go along with it, but he warned that future U.S. relations with Cambodia would be subject to the degree of Khmer Rouge participation. If there is only minor Khmer Rouge involvement, the United States will have relations with Cambodia, but too much Khmer Rouge presence will see the United States back out.

At the latest stage, because Sihanouk needed Pol Pot and vice versa, China and the United States found themselves brought together to cooperate on this problem. As a result, the United States talked about allowing the Khmer Rouge to participate. Thus, we see the change in the U.S. position, which lately called for Khmer Rouge participation.

In line with this, Samdech Sihanouk has insulted the lives of those who died. He regarded those who died and the danger of genocide at the hands of the Pol Pot regime of lesser value than the need for him to use the Pol Potists as a counterweight for him to wrest back power. Samdech Sihanouk, therefore, does not love the Cambodian people. He is not a man who respects human rights and human lives in Cambodia. On the contrary, he is doing things that only benefit Pol Pot and himself. Therefore, he is not a patriot.

In connection with this question, at the recent conference I did not raise the point about some countries that have supported Sihanouk. I thought that in the past, we never challenged any role of Samdech Sihanouk. We always saw Samdech Sihanouk as a party to, or a part of, national reconciliation. We did not regard him as the only key, but we did not deny that he had a role to play either. We considered him to be a part of national reconciliation. However, our absolute condition is that we can accept Samdech Sihanouk only after he has dissociated himself from the Pol Potists, renounced his alliance with the Pol Potists, and refrained from demanding that the Pol Potists share political and military power and participate in the political life of the society. If he can do that, if he joins the Cambodian people in order to eliminate the genocidal Pol Pot regime, we will give support to him. On the other hand, if he continues activities with the genocidal Pol Potists, we will oppose any future political role for him in Cambodia, for we cannot accept Pol Pot. If Pol Pot returns with him, we cannot accept it.

Regarding some countries which support him, we are not against them because we think Samdech Sihanouk is part of national reconciliation. For this reason, we agree to negotiate to seek reconciliation with him. We only want to ask them to support Sihanouk for the sake of, and the interests of, the Cambodian people. They must not use Sihanouk as a card in their strategy and policy. I want to say that in 1970, the United States, the ASEAN countries, and the West supported Lon Nol against Samdech Sihanouk, and because of them Samdech Sihanouk was ousted and forced to live in exile ever since. They were instrumental in his present state. However, now, these same people are vigorously supporting Sihanouk's role. I want to ask them this question: Do you consider the policy of supporting Lon Nol against Sihanouk from 1970 to 1975 as correct?

If they say they consider their policy of supporting Lon Nol against Sihanouk from 1970 to 1975 as correct, then Samdech Sihanouk could find himself in a very tough situation. This is because, provided my memory is good,

on 5 July 1970 Lon Nol's military court handed Sihanouk three sentences: death, confiscation of property, and removal of citizenship. Consequently, should these countries consider their policy from 1970 to 1975 as correct, it would mean they supported the Lon Nol's military court in sentencing Sihanouk. This matter was raised at the United Nations when they debated the Cambodian question there, especially in 1973.

Let me make my point clear: I do not support the sentence of Lon Nol's court nor do I support the Lon Nol regime. What I am driving at is that these foreign countries should not use Sihanouk for their strategic and political aims and should never use Sihanouk in the defense of Pol Pot. Their support for Sihanouk must be linked to support for the cause of the Cambodian people. This is the point I want to make.

At the same time, we have seen [words indistinct] Samdech Sihanouk was first the victim of the policy of the United States and a number of other countries, which supported Lon Nol against Sihanouk. Afterwards, he became a victim again when the Pol Potists massacred his children and threw him into jail. At that time, a number of countries supported Pol Pot's policy and now both Pol Pot and those countries are supporting Sihanouk. In the past, they said that what Pol Pot did to Sihanouk was right. Today, they instead [words indistinct]. Therefore, in this connection, these countries are now using Sihanouk for their strategic and political aims. And most dangerous is their use of Sihanouk in the defense of Pol Pot. And, for his personal interests, Samdech Sihanouk is also using Pol Pot as a counterbalance to bring equilibrium for himself, and as a springboard for greater power.

[Reporter] Thank you, comrade chairman. In response to our compatriots' earnest expectations for the future, please tell us about the future trend in the situation, since the Paris International Conference on Cambodia did not produce any agreements. What steps will the State of Cambodia take to advance toward peace and to prevent a recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime?

[Hun Sen] The international conference was concluded without an agreement on a comprehensive solution because the disagreements on some points created obstacles for other points on which agreements had been reached. As a result, the organized implementation of points already agreed upon was also obstructed, for everything was rejected—even those points that can be carried out.

In this situation, we have noticed that the enemies are preparing to use military forces to continue the war. According to our observations, they refused to recognize the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by rejecting the creation of an international control mechanism. They raised the question of Vietnamese settlers or Vietnamese colonists in Cambodia and opposed the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to the area to investigate the allegations, and to find appropriate, remedial

measures. They refused to sign a cease-fire agreement and the United States and China still insist that they will continue to give them military aid. At the same time, they proposed reconvening the international conference in the next 6 months. Therefore, it is most true that they are making efforts to embark on the military road. More particularly, they are allowing the three reactionary Khmer groups—especially the Pol Potists—to compete with us militarily.

However, for our part, although the conference has produced no agreements at this stage, we will keep our promise: the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will take place according to the set schedule. It will start on 21 September and end on 26 September 1989. In other words, we will proceed with the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Though the creation of an international control mechanism was not possible, we have appealed to and invited a number of countries, including the cochairmen of the Paris conference, the chairman of JIM, the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, the UN secretary general, and various countries interested in the Cambodian problem, to send their representatives to observe the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. We will also invite politicians and governmental, ministerial, and mass organization personalities from various countries, as well as international organizations and newspapers throughout the world to witness the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Therefore, at least we are going to honor the promise that we have made although we have refused to retreat even one step in seeking a political solution. At the same time, we continue to seek negotiations and are ready to realize a global political solution. At present, the other side is opposed to a cease-fire agreement at a time when the Cambodian people as well as the majority of countries call for a cease-fire agreement. For this reason, we continue to be ready to sign a cease-fire agreement whenever and if ever the other side wants it.

We also appeal to foreign countries to keep their promise about ceasing military aid to the opposing Khmer parties after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, for they promised that they would stop sending arms to the warring Cambodian factions when the Vietnamese troops withdrew from Cambodia. Now, the Vietnamese troops are really withdrawing from Cambodia. I, therefore, appeal to them to keep their promise. I would like to stress that should there be a civil war after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, this would not be our war. As far as we are concerned, as we have said many times, with or without a political solution we must be ready to cope with the worst eventuality. If there were a political solution, then it would be great. But now we clearly see that there is none, not even a solution with the participation of the Khmer Rouge faction let alone a solution on the return of Sihanouk. Sihanouk will not return to Cambodia. He will not return to the country through a political solution. He intends to grab power

through [words indistinct] and that power will ultimately fall into the hands of the Pol Potists. It will be like this.

In our advance, on the one hand, we will choose to continue to try and be patient in talks and will always be ready to sign a cease-fire agreement. On the other hand, our forces will be prepared to cope with the worst situation. We will never allow the Pol Potists to return, be it to the smallest part of territory. Neither full power, nor even the smallest part of territory will be allowed to fall into the hands of the Pol Potists. We must be resolute. They obstruct a political solution. We must make efforts along the road we have already followed. Moreover, we must vigorously promote our socioeconomic tasks, for we must not wait for the so-called post-political solution aid program. For this program of reconstruction has been linked to a political solution. Without a political solution, there is no aid to Cambodia. And this political solution must include Pol Pot, something unacceptable to us. Therefore, for more than 10 years we have progressed from scratch to the present. All that time, we have solved many problems by ourselves, including the food and [words indistinct]. Now, we must continue these efforts for no [words indistinct] than our own efforts.

Indonesia

Suharto Arrives in Tashkent on USSR Visit

BK0709082389 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0740 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Tashkent, 7 September (OANA/ANTARA)—The Indonesian President and Mrs Tien Suharto Thursday morning arrived in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, at the start of his six-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

ANTARA's correspondent AJF Makiwawu reported that the Garuda DC-10 plane which carried the Indonesian head of state and party on board landed smoothly at Tashkent airport at 08.45 hours Western Indonesian Standard Time (WIST), 15 minutes earlier than the fixed schedule.

Upon his arrival President Suharto was welcomed by President of the Presidium of the Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet Mirza Ibragimov.

Later on the President and Mme Tien Suharto left for the state guest house in a Soviet-made limousine.

Tashkent which has a population of around two million is an old city which in 1966 was ruined by a strong earthquake.

During his two-day stay in the Muslim Soviet republic, the Indonesian head of state will also visit the cemetery of the unknown [words indistinct] Uzbekistan as well as an industrial exhibition.

Friday, the president and party are scheduled to depart for Samarkand and visit the grave of Al-Bukhari, a Muslim leader in the Soviet Union, the Imam Al-Bukhari Mosque, and the grave of Timurlenk.

The following day they will leave Tashkent for Leningrad for a two-day stay before departing for Moscow on Monday.

During the stay in the capital city of the Soviet Union, the president will hold talks with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The head of state will return to Indonesia Tuesday evening.

President Suharto's official visit to the Soviet Union was conducted after he attended the non-aligned movement (NAM's) ninth summit in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from September 4 to 7.

This is the first visit to the country by an Indonesian president in 25 years.

Leaders Ask PPP To Remain Open to Non-Muslims

*BK0209091589 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 30 Aug 89 p 3*

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The government has emphasized its stance that PPP (the United Development Party) whose members are all Muslims must eliminate its image as an Islamic Party.

Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo, Armed Forces Commander Gen. Try Sutrisno, in his capacity as the chief of The Agency for the Coordination of Support for National Stability Development (Bakorstanas) and Defense and Security Minister Gen. (ret) Benni Murdani said in their speeches on the second day of the PPP congress here yesterday that "PPP must be open to non-Muslim groups."

In a dialogue with the congress participants after his speech, General Try said, responding to a question from a participant from Aceh, "Islamic party only existed in the era of Nasakom (the concept of a union of national, religious and communist groups) in the 1960's. We are now speaking about Pancasila, our way of life and the only basis for political organizations in Indonesia." It was the late President Sukarno who had the idea of Nasakom.

PPP members must have the courage to open the party to non-Muslim groups and to start to wipe out its image as an Islam-based political party, Try Sutrisno said. "The difference with PPP and the two other political organizations, PDI (National Democratic Party) and Golkar (the ruling group) is its programs," not their basis or way of life."

Sudomo, who spoke to the congress before Try Sutrisno, emphasized "PPP's acknowledgement of Pancasila as the only basis and said this should be reflected in its

statues and working programs. PPP member's attitudes, too, should reflect Pancasila."

According to Benni Murdani PPP should be more open. Answering reporters' questions after the speech, Benni said, "What I said about the party's membership system refers to the result of its first congress here five years ago when they (the party members) agreed to such a commitment." But Benni declined to say whether or not the party has implemented the membership programs properly. "We should remind them (the party officials and members) about the commitment. I do not mean to connect the statements with the questions on whether or not the party has been successful in implementing the membership programs. PPP is not ABRI (the Indonesian Armed Forces), the best organization in the country," he added.

Sudomo said that one of the duties of political organizations is educating people about politics. "PPP has implemented political education programs improperly. What the party has done has been to take temporary steps. The party has the concept, but the implementation is still very poor," Sudomo stressed.

Minister/State Secretary Murdiono and Home Affairs Minister Rudini also gave addresses at the congress.

Philippines

Ramos Warns Bases Removal Will Create Problems

*HK0709103989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos warned that the immediate removal of the U.S. bases will create more problems for the country. Ramos issued the warning in a discussion sponsored by the Defense Press Corps in Camp Aguinaldo. Ramos' statement, however, was rejected by Congressman Renato Unico, who said that it is impossible to retain the bases beyond 1991 because of the 1987 Constitution, which prohibits the presence of foreign troops or military facilities in the country beyond September 1991.

Governor Denies Bases Necessity

*HK0709050589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 7 Sep 89 pp 1, 16*

[Text] Pampanga Gov. Bren Z. Guiao said yesterday Pampanga can survive even without Clark Air Base as he noted the "misperception" that U.S. military facilities are indispensable to economic development.

Guiao, one of the 17 members of the Executive-Legislative Bases Council formed to study and draw up a comprehensive plan for alternative uses for the bases, proposed the conversion of Clark into an international airport, a housing area, and an industrial complex.

"The conversion can be done in a maximum of nine months. Otherwise, if it will take two years, many will go hungry," Guiao said.

In another development, Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, PC-INP [Philippine constabulary-integrated national police] chief, vowed to continue the crackdown on "jueteng" [small town lottery] to allow government-supervised small-town lottery to prosper.

Montano, who met with president Aquino and Central Luzon leaders at Malacanang, said that the number of New People's Army (NPA) regulars and sympathizers in Bataan, Pampanga, and Nueva Ecija has been reduced.

Governor Guiao expressed the belief that Filipinos, especially the Kapampangans, will survive without the bases.

"Lalong magpupunyagi ang mga Pilipino (Filipinos will even work harder)," Guiao said, citing the need to have a positive view of the withdrawal of U.S. military facilities.

He said about 60 percent of Pampanga residents favor the retention of the bases while the rest are against.

Employees and their dependents who live and work around the bases such as Angeles City and Mahalacat will seek the retention of bases, Guiao said.

Asked whether there will be life after the bases, Guiao said: "Yes, definitely. You know it (pullout) may be a blessing in disguise."

Guiao battled for the conversion of the 56,000-hectare Clark Air Base into an international airport. He said the distance between Tokyo and Narita airport in Japan is about twice the distance between Manila and Pampanga.

Transferring the airport will decongest Metro Manila, he added.

University President Heads Joint Bases Council

HK0609031389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 6 Sep 89 pp 1, 6

[Text] University of the Philippines President Jose V. Abueva has been named chairman of the 17-member Legislative-Executive Bases Council to draw up alternative uses for the U.S. military bases here in the event of their withdrawal, Malacanang announced yesterday.

Foreign Undersecretary and former Armed Forces Chief of staff Manuel T. Yan was named vice chairman.

Also named as members were Defense Undersecretary Feliciano M. Gacis, Tourism Undersecretary Narzalina Z. Lim, Justice Undersecretary Ramon J. Liwag, Trade and Industry Undersecretary Ernesto M. Ordohez, Transport Undersecretary Arturo C. Mojica, Pampanga Gov. Bren Z. Guiao, and Benguet Corp. president Delfin Lazaro.

Senate President Jovito Salonga earlier nominated Majority Floor Leader Teofisto Guingona. Senators

Leticia Ramos-Shahani (chairperson, committee on foreign relations) and Ernesto Maceda (chairman, committee on national defense and security) and Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile as Senate representatives in the council.

Speaker Ramon V. Mitra, on the other hand, named Representatives Herminio Aquino (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Tarlac), Jose de Venecia Jr. (LDP, Pangasinan), Carmelo F. Lazatin (LDP, Pampanga) and Felicito C. Payumo (LDP, Bataan) as House representatives in the same council.

Their appointments were provided for under Joint Resolution No. 1 enacted by both chambers and signed into law by the President on July 28, 1989.

The resolution set aside P7.5 billion for the conversion of Clark air base, Subic naval base, Camp John Hay and other U.S. military facilities should Manila and Washington fail to come to terms when the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement expires in 1991.

The "advisory and study body" was also tasked to consider the transfer of Camps Aguinaldo, Bonifacio, Crame, Nichols air base and the Ninoy Aquino International Airport in Clark air base, and the conversion of Subic to an international ship repair facility and headquarters of the Philippine Navy.

Two Soldiers Killed Near Clark Air Base

HK0609094789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] There is a clear indication that the New People's Army rebels are operating freely in the vicinity of the U.S. military bases. This was learned after two Philippine Army soldiers were killed and another one was wounded when their Army patrol was ambushed by NPA rebels a few kilometers from Clark Air Base. The Northern Luzon Command released this report which was aired over the radio and was also received by Camp Aguinaldo. The ambush took place at 1720 yesterday afternoon. However, up to broadcast time, the names of the victims have not yet been identified. They are all members of the 69th Infantry Battalion Charlie Company. The radio report said that the Army patrol was returning to the camp at sitio Palat, around 25 kms from Clark. The number of NPA's who staged the ambush cannot yet be determined. The firefight ended when the rest of the troopers fired at the rebels. The latter fled after several minutes of fighting. No casualties on the rebels' side were reported.

Pact Said Between U.S. State and Rebel Honasan

HK0709035289 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 7 Sep 89 pp 1, 7

[Text] Representatives from the U.S. Department of State had forged an agreement with Malacanang that Gregorio Honasan will not take any more moves against

the government and in turn will not be touched, an INQUIRER military source said.

The "tacit" agreement was made sometime ago, the source said.

But the alleged pact apparently had not reached the Western Police District whose operatives yesterday raided two houses in Malate believed to be frequented by Honasan.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said the supposed U.S.-Malacanang pact should explain the government's failure to get Honasan despite well-coordinated and well-financed military operations.

He said Honasan is "well-informed" of the planned military raids.

He said this also explains Honasan's apparent "low profile" and failure to fulfill a promise to "make a move." The source said Honasan had planned "to move with troops from Cavite," but on the appointed date, Honasan failed to show up.

The source said Honasan had "no choice" but to agree to the conditions set by Malacanang and the state department. "It was for survival. And he was already betrayed by his former benefactor," he said.

The source said Honasan was also forced to "solicit help" after the promised funds from another former benefactor stopped coming in.

The police failed to get Honasan at the Malate raid but arrested Ramon Verzosa, 45, owner of the house at 2661 Dominga St., and Dennis Geslani, his neighbor. Both denied the police charges that they were coddling Honasan.

The police seized during the simultaneous raid one M-203 grenade launcher, one Armalite rifle, one .9mm Ingram machine pistol, one .9mm Walther PPK pistol, one .45 cal. pistol, one World War II-vintage Springfield rifle, one German luger, two 12-gauge shotguns, two grams of shabu, drug paraphernalia, and several rounds of assorted ammunition, including rounds of firecrackers.

The Constabulary has launched Operation Manhunt, and the National Capital Region Defense Command (NCRDC) has Operation Pacman solely for the arrest of Honasan and other rightist leaders.

An NCRDC official involved in Pacman said he had "heard" of the alleged pact, but he refused to make any comment.

Last month, Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, NCRDC chief said he had reduced the number of soldiers hunting down Honasan from 1,500 to about 200-300. He said the NCRDC will be concentrating its men on crushing the urban terrorists.

On Aug. 27, soldiers also raided subdivisions in Kalookan City and Pasig where Honasan had reportedly set up safehouses. Both raids yielded negative results.

Honasan led the Aug. 28, 1987, failed coup that left at least 53 people dead and hundreds wounded, including President Aquino's only son, Benigno III. It was the most serious of the six coup attempts against Ms. Aquino.

Honasan was captured in December 1987, but he escaped with the help of his Navy guards the following April.

Communists Say Japanese Aid Used Against Rebels

OW0609021589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0131 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Manila, Sept. 6 KYODO—The outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines says that Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) is being used in the "suppression" of the 20-year Communist insurgency in the Philippines.

In a 6-page document analyzing Japanese aid to the Philippines obtained Wednesday by KYODO NEWS SERVICE, the party also said Japanese aid projects, like U.S. military bases here, "will be properly dealt with by the people's democratic revolution."

A rebel source who made the document available to KYODO said it will come out as an article in a forthcoming issue of the party publication, ANG BAYAN (THE NATION), issued by the Central Committee.

This is the first time the Communist leadership has identified Japanese aid as an obstacle to the revolutionary movement and a possible target for attack since Japan's ODA to the Philippines expanded after President Corazon Aquino took office in 1986.

Earlier, the Philippine military said a letter seized from captured rebel leader Satur Ocampo indicated plans to establish a "line of communication" with the Japanese Government to warn it not to participate in an international aid plan for the Philippines.

The Communist Party said that in 1985 Japan and the United States "agreed to coordinate" their respective assistance programs into "strategic aid" for countries important to Western security and "threatened by Communist insurgency."

It said that Japan then "made the necessary adjustments" in its ODA plans, rationalized increases in its assistance, and promoted aid to countries in "unstable regions to prevent them from turning to Communism."

In 1987, Japan was urged to enlarge its aid program in view of its huge trade surplus and in the following year the Japanese Government drew up its 1988-1992 ODA plan, setting aside 50 billion dollars as a target—is double the amount allocated in the previous 5 years. As the world's biggest aid donor today, Japan, like the United States, is becoming "a key determinant to the development of many a Third World economy," the rebels said.

"And now, as the Filipino people are revolted by their impoverished plight and are taking up arms to assert their national democratic aspirations, Japan is coordinating with the U.S. on how best to provide ODA, otherwise known as strategic aid, to the Philippines," the Communist Party said.

It said "infrastructures for counterinsurgency" being built in the country "are blessed in the name of ODA." The rebel document did not cite any specific example.

"Thus, a situation is arising whereby Japanese ODA is used not only in the speedy appropriation of the nation's wealth but also in the joint suppression of the people's desire for genuine national independence, socioeconomic emancipation, and prosperity.

"For sure, just like the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, Japanese ODA will be properly dealt with by the people's democratic revolution," it said.

It accused Japan of using its aid program to "cultivate" the Philippines as a source of raw materials and a market for products of its industries, while Japanese aid or loan-financed trade and investments benefited mainly Japanese firms.

It also said Japanese aid contractors became sources of graft and the ill-gotten wealth of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and his cronies.

In 1987, Japan replaced the U.S. as the biggest source of ODA to the Philippines and has long been a major trading partner of the country.

In a pledging session on the Philippine Aid Plan held in Tokyo in July, Japan accounted for more than half of the 3.5 billion dollars committed by 19 countries and 11 financial institutions to launch the program.

Japanese officials have consistently denied linking the plan to the retention of the U.S. military bases in the country, which provide a security umbrella to sea lanes to Japan and Southeast Asia. They stressed that Japan will never participate in a politically motivated aid plan.

Senator Claims Libya Aid to MNLF Halted

HK0609030389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 6 Sep 89 p 6

[By staff writer Philip M. Lustre Jr]

[Text] Libya has assured the Philippines that it has stopped supporting Muslim separatists in Mindanao, Sen. Aquilino Pimentel Jr. said yesterday.

Pimentel said in a privilege speech that ranking leaders close to Libyan strongman Col. Moammar Ghadafi had told him and Sen. Santanina Rasul that Libya would not extend any material or moral support to the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front

Pimentel and Rasul went to Tripoli last week to attend the 20th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution and met

Ghadafi's top advisers, briefing them on the status of the creation of the Muslim Mindanao autonomous region.

Pimentel and Rasul presented them copies of the organic act for Muslim Mindanao, which details the steps for the creation of the proposed autonomous government in the South.

Pimentel said three top advisers of the Libyan strongman gave them the assurance. They were Dr Mohammed Ahmed Sharif, secretary general of the International Islamic Call Society; Ayad Tayari, director general of the Asia-Australia department of the Libyan foreign affairs ministry; and Ibrahim Abukasam, deputy secretary general of the Libyan People's Congress.

Aquino Visits Bataan, Inaugurates Road Project

HK0409050389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Report on statements by President Corazon Aquino during groundbreaking ceremonies for Morong-Dinalupihan road project and the Benigno Aquino building in Bataan; date not given]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino is hopeful that Bataan's development will be speeded up by the infrastructure and livelihood programs soon to be implemented there. She led the groundbreaking ceremonies for the 67 million-peso Morong-Dinalupihan road project. According to her, this and following road projects would facilitate the transport of farmers' harvest and contribute to the development of the industry. She assured the government's support in these projects. At the same time, she appealed to the citizens for help and cooperation in realizing them:

[Begin Aquino recording] Various agencies are working out the plans for setting up a fishport in Orami and a livestock (option) market in Dinlupihan. The Department of Trade and Industry is studying how to set up an industrial estate in Hermosa. In addition, the Department of Public Works and Highways is studying coastal road projects which will shorten the trip from Manila to Bataan. Progress is not short of dreams. You have the natural resources. The government will do its part in delivering the necessary assistance, but you have in your hands the realization of these projects. [end recording]

The president also inaugurated the Benigno Aquino building in Bataan. This is the very first building constructed under the Justice System Improvement Program launched last 21 March 1988. Mrs Aquino said this will serve as the symbol of justice desired by the oppressed:

[Begin Aquino recording] May the thought of this day remain in our thoughts whenever any person, whether rich or poor, high or low, comes here to demand justice. I hope that this building's justice hall will serve as a symbol of the citizens' support to our present democratic government. [end recording]

Protest Filed Against Maltreatment of Filipinos*HK0709041789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 7 Sep 89 p 6*

[By staff writers Julius Fortuna and Fely C. Gob]

[Text] The Philippine government has protested to the Saudi Arabian government the maltreatment of 18 Filipino health workers in Hali, a city located 700 miles north of Riyadh.

A diplomatic note was personally delivered by a Filipino diplomat to the Saudi Foreign Ministry on Monday, following reports that 18 Filipinos were beaten and raped by their employers in a health clinic after a dispute.

In Manila, the Department of Foreign Affairs has ordered the repatriation of the Filipino workers once their wages have been paid by their employers.

But Bill Raschid Salih, Philippine charge d'affaires, noting that the Saudi police are now investigating the case, belied reports of the rape of the health workers.

"It turned out that this was not true at all," he reported to the foreign office after an ocular inspection explained that "although there were attempts, they were not consummated."

Salih cautioned Manila against unverified reports, recalling that Saudi Arabia had in the past stopped the issuance of visas because of what it considered interference in its internal affairs.

He also said that the Moro national Liberation Front is exploiting the issue "during this period when the organic act (for autonomy in Muslim Mindanao) is being implemented." He did not elaborate.

Among those recommended for repatriation were Omar Cortez, Rizalado Victor, Evelyn Cachero, Cherie Diabalos, Sonia Leviste, Diana Manansala, Auniah Salik, Juanita Galang, Lina Alfaro, Vina Sugiutan, sonny Santos, a Mrs. Soy, Margarita Medina, mario Iquiz, and four others identified only as Ricardo, Ding Joselito, and Rodolfo.

Foreign Affairs Assistant Secretary for Labor Israel Bocobo told reporters that charges will be filed against the Saudi employers after all the employees have been secured in the embassy.

Meanwhile a Filipino doctor discharged as "unqualified" by their Saudi Arabian employer denied that fellow workers at the Hali City Shamari Al-Ahli Polyclinic have been raped by their employer.

Mitra's Plan To Resign as LDP Head Confirmed*HK0309052489 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 3 Sep 89*

[Text] Congressman Igmidio Tanjuatco, vice president of the majority party Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino

or LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], confirmed the plan of Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr to resign as president of the party. Tanjuatco said Mitra has already told him of his plan to remain as an ordinary member of the LDP, but Tanjuatco opposed Mitra's plan to resign, adding: It would be better for everybody in the party if Mitra remains as the president.

Tanjuatco added that there is still a lot to be done in and for the party. But he stressed that it was not a power struggle which caused Mitra to resign. Instead, Mitra was allegedly affected by President Aquino's dismay over the burning of the Uzis.

Guns Seized from Congressman, Businessman*HK0509114389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] A total of 314 assorted high-powered guns worth 10 million pesos were confiscated by Philippine Air Force Security Command and customs authorities at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport [NAIA]. The two passengers were identified by Major Apolonio Alapara, NAIA Customs Police chief, as Congressman Nicanor de Guzman Jr of Nueva Ecija's 1st District, who resides at Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila; and Ponciano Dato, a businessman residing at 5th Avenue, Caloocan City. They arrived on board Philippine Airlines flight No. 103 from Los Angeles. Some of the assorted high-powered guns seized were .25 caliber pistols, [word indistinct], .22 caliber pistols, .45 pistol model MK4, 9 mm pistols, and 12 gauge shotguns. [passage omitted]

Another firearms shipment was confiscated by customs bureau operatives this morning. Confiscated from Pier 3, South Harbor were 22 assorted firearms, such as caliber .45, 357 Magnum, and 9 mm Berettas, and over 1,000 rounds of ammunition. The guns, confiscated by customs examiner Norma Danao, were consigned to George Navareta of Siniguelasan, Bacoar, Cavite. They came from Georgia in the United States from a certain Levy Locsin. The customs personnel said the shipment was declared as personal effects but when opened they found the weapons inside.

PC Captain Named MNLF Spy Network Chief*HK0609030589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 6 Sep 89 p 7*

[By Pete Tria, Jr.]

[Text] Zamboanga City—A former Constabulary officer has been tagged by military authorities here as the head of a spy network of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] in the Mindanao-Sulu-Palawan (Minsupala) region.

The military intelligence community is monitoring reports that the former PC [Philippine constabulary] officer has

fielded rebel spies in the Minsupala area to infiltrate military installations and monitor troop movements.

The military identified the MNLF spy as former PC Capt. Imlana Pakilula of Sulu, who is a cousin of MNLF chairman Nur Misuari.

Pakilula was formerly home defense officer of the Zamboanga del Sur PC-INP [Integrated National Police] command based in Pagadian City. He was the officer-of-the-day (OD) when MNLF guerrillas raided the PC provincial headquarters in that city at dawn of March 12, 1972.

The guerillas were able to open the detention center and release suspects in the murder of one Capt. Reginaldo C. Abelon but failed to ransack the armory because of the stiff resistance put up by Constabulary officers and men.

Pakilula, who was said to have planned the raid, went with the separatist guerillas when they withdrew toward Labangan town, which they held for one week until reinforcements from the Philippine Army recovered it.

Pakilula has not been seen since, but his name resurfaced last week in a report from the PC command in Basilan.

Lt. Col. Hamsiraji Hamsirani, PC provincial commander of Basilan, reported Friday that MNLF spies have been deployed in his operational area of responsibility. He said the deployment of rebel spies was ordered by MNLF Sulu revolutionary force leader Biblan Lim. The report also said that MNLF commander Hamid Salahuddin has been tasked to operate in Basilan.

Government Opens Lawsuit Against Marcos

HK0709101389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] The government has opened a civil suit against former President Marcos at the Anti-graft court. Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] Chairman Mateo Caparas said that the government will win this case because of the strong evidence on hand. Solicitor General Francisco Chavez is the PCGG's legal counsel.

In his initial trial statement, Chavez stressed that this could be the step leading to the recovery of Marcos' hidden wealth. The case was filed under the anti-graft and corruption law. On the other hand, Lawyer Recto, Marcos' counsel, insisted that the country has no jurisdiction over President Marcos and Marcos has not yet recognized the current administration.

Meanwhile, Assistant Solicitor Romeo de la Cruz said that the government will show the three-judge panel evidence to prove that the former president had amassed vast sums of money.

According to records provided by the Bureau of Internal Revenue [BIR], President Marcos only received P1.5

million in salaries in his 19 years of service, while his wife Imelda had a 9-year salary of about P700,000 as minister of human settlements and governor of human rights commission.

BIR intelligence Chief Eliseo Pitargue said records showed that President Marcos had an overall income of P10.55 million from 1963 to 1984.

President Marcos has been reiterating his wish to stand for his defense in any civil or criminal proceedings against himself. It is expected that Chavez will insist that Marcos had lost his right for self representation when he continuedly ignored the subpoenas issued by the anti-graft court.

Ranking Rebel Captured in Bohol

HK0609112989 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] A top official of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [NPA] was captured today in Bohol. The rest of that story is detailed by Sel Baisa:

[Begin recording] Arrested was Joseph Ibanez, alias ka [comrade] Ronnie, whom local PC [Philippine Constabulary] and police authorities tagged as a ranking NPA commander who leads terrorists operating in the province. His three other companions who were with him during the raid were able to escape. They were identified as ka Eric, ka Roland, and one ka Saldy. PBS [Philippine Broadcast Service] News learned that ka Ronnie and his other comrades were conducting a meeting when surprised by the state authorities. The presence of the safehouse was tipped off by concerned residents of barangay Santo Nino who denounced the inhuman treatment they receive from ka Ronnie and his men. [end recording]

Bataan Rebel Leader Killed in Clash

HK0509113789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has lost three of its 51 top leaders, the latest casualty being the rebel leader in Bataan, Crisostomo Ibarra, who was killed at 0315 this morning in an encounter in barangay Gabon, Abucay Town. Ibarra carried a P[Peso]75,000 reward for his capture at the time of his death.

It is claimed that Ibarra was head of a group which was spotted by the 161st Philippine Constabulary Company. Recovered from the clash site were one M-16 rifle and a .45 calibre pistol carried by Ibarra.

Satur Ocampo and his wife Carolina Malay Ocampo, both top CPP leaders, were arrested 27 July last.

The government is said to have allocated P36 million in rewards for the capture of 51 CPP-New People's Army leaders throughout the country.

More Troops To Be Deployed in Southern Luzon

*HK0709051389 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] More army troops will be deployed to far-flung hills, especially in rebel-infested areas of Southern Luzon, following the ambush staged by the rebels at the Lopez, Catanaunan road where 13 military engineers were killed. This was announced yesterday by Philippine Army chief Major General Manuel Cacanando to [words indistinct] the non-combatant army engineers by the rebels last Sunday [3 Sep]. However, Cacanando said the incident has caused damage to the rebel movement strategically.

Meanwhile, families of the slain soldiers yesterday received financial assistance from the different units in the Armed Forces and the Department of National Defense.

Military Encounters Reactivated Freedom Fighters

*HK0509033589 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0230 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] The New People's Army [NPA] has once again violated human rights. According to a report issued by the Armed Forces headquarters this morning, about 15 NPA members showered with bullets the house of a certain Emilio Bernadez in sitio Guza, barangay Budlasan, Canlaon, Negros Oriental. Two persons inside the house were hit and killed. They were identified as: Natalia Silvana y Illega, 50 years old, married, and a resident of barangay Lumapao; and Jennifer Bernadez y Revilla, 19 years old, married, and a resident of sitio Guza, Budlasan. Wounded were: Elpidia Bernadez and Narcisa Silvana. Investigators have not yet determined what the NPA's motive was, but rumors have it that Bernadez refused to submit to the demands by the rebels who are operating in barangay Budlasan.

Meanwhile, the Freedom Fighters of the Nation are again on the move. Elements of the 175th Philippine Constabulary company clashed with the group last Saturday [2 sep] in barangay Concepcion, Baliwag, Bulacan. The group, believed to be led by a certain commander Noli, put up a brief but fierce fight with the military.

Three soldiers wounded in the incident were identified as: Technical Sergeant Canapi, Constable First Class Julio Julita, and Constable 2d Class Danilo Latini.

It can be recalled that the freedom fighters have long been dormant because of heavy losses and loss of mass support due to inefficient leadership.

Three teams from the 175th PC company are presently searching the area of barangay Concepcion and nearby areas to locate the freedom fighters who escaped carrying their wounded comrades.

Thailand**Cabinet Extends Scientific Cooperation With U.S.**

*BK0709075389 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Thailand will extend the scientific and technological cooperation agreement with the United States which has expired since April this year. The extension, approved by the Cabinet on Tuesday [5 September], will cover 6 more months, until October this year. It was reported to the Cabinet that the agreement, signed in 1987, has contributed a lot to the scientific development of Thailand.

The Cabinet at the same meeting also approved the Commerce Ministry's proposal to endorse an extension of the 1983 International Coffee Agreement of which Thailand is a member. The agreement is due to expire at the end of this month. The International Coffee Organization's board however resolved to extend the enforcement of the agreement by 2 years, until September 1991, to provide sufficient time for member countries to discuss arrangements for a new agreement.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum Viewed

*BK0609020089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
6 Sep 89 p 4*

[By Suphaphon Kanwirayothin]

[Text] A new forum for economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region proposed and actively pursued by Australia earlier this year, is gaining momentum with a ministerial conference set for November in Canberra, in which ASEAN will attend with a collective position.

Given the dominance of trade and economic issues in regional politics, the concept for Asia-Pacific cooperation could not have been more timely. Australia proposed the idea and Thailand has welcomed it outright.

While announcing the initiative, Australia's Prime Minister Hawke stressed that this new forum will not be a trade bloc. Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the forum will constitute the development of a more coordinated regional response to the present round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations while enhancing regional trade and economic cooperation.

With preparations under way for the November conference in Canberra where Thailand is likely to be represented by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayon, Thailand had a chance to exchange views with Australia on the issue during Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's official visit to Australia last week.

Senior officials are scheduled to meet in Canberra to work out the agenda and issues to be discussed at the ministerial conference.

One of Gen Chatchai's policy advisers, Dr Surakiat Sathianthai who was also in Australia, told the BANGKOK POST that the two dominant issues at the November conference will be the question of form (institution and composition of the grouping) and substance (areas of cooperation).

Dr Surakiat, expressing his personal opinion, said he would like to see the conference deal with substance, namely set objectives of the grouping and define sectors of cooperation rather than concentrate on the matter of institutionalisation.

Among the sectors to be defined as basis for cooperation in the new regional grouping could be the multilateral forum of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); investment cooperation; standard of technology such as telecommunications; and tourism, the policy adviser suggested.

Dr Surakiat's personal preference is for the Canberra forum to move ahead with these sectors of cooperation because if participants engage themselves too heavily in the question of participation and establishment, "form may collapse substance."

"This mechanism for regional cooperation can probably assume the structure of an informal, high-level channel for consultation. We may start with something as simple as export procedures among members countries and gradually move on to other issues," Dr Surakiat said.

In his opinion, membership should be as economics-oriented as the prime objective of the grouping itself. At a time when similarity of markets has spawned competition in many cases including among ASEAN, the diversity of economic structures of member countries will inspire cooperation that enables each with differences in resources, level of technology, and needs to merge and match.

Dr Surakiat said the forthcoming mechanism for regional cooperation should be a multilateral, regional framework that does not undermine ASEAN.

With Japan and US emerging the most prominent forces in the grouping, the multilateral mechanism could help reduce the seemingly insoluble trade friction between these two economic giants, one analyst said.

At the same time, both Japan and US have bilateral trade problems with many other countries throughout the region, including Thailand. Certain issues which remain sticking points bilaterally may find a way out once they are brought into the multilateral venue, the analyst said.

While the dominant force of the new forum will certainly be Japan and the US, no one denies the significant presence of ASEAN. Both Japan and the US have made it clear at the Post Ministerial Conference dialogue in Brunei early July, that the mechanism must take into account, and not dilute, ASEAN entity.

Among ASEAN member states, to which Australia lends considerable significance, Thailand and apparently Singapore are more supportive of the new form of cooperation.

Indonesia prefers the approach of making maximum use out of existing channels. There are GATT, Multi-Fibre Agreement, among others at the global level. At the regional level, there exist set forums such as the ASEAN-EC Economic Council; the Post Ministerial Conference where ASEAN talks politics and trade with the EC, US, Japan, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

Malaysia seems to agree with Indonesia, whereas the Philippines and Brunei remain neutral. Despite a general consensus on the need for such cooperation, the question of membership and establishment that bear political implications ought to be tackled to ensure the solid foundation from where future activities can generate.

ASEAN, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, US and Canada are likely to be the core members of the group. Those that constitute the so-called problematic membership at this stage include China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and the smaller Pacific countries.

It is the participation of this second group where political implications come to be involved, the analyst noted. China geographically also belongs to the region but there are doubts about whether China can be considered as a market economy. Next comes the resentment against the Tiananmen massacre incident. Then, if the socialist economies are to be accepted, what about Indochina?

Will Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea, with their outstanding economies, be part of the group? And the small Pacific island countries whose economies are relatively insignificant?

With this picture, the issue of membership needs to be sorted out. Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan also observed that the issue is likely to dominate the November conference in Canberra.

Of equal significance and a case of great concern particularly among ASEAN states is the question of establishment. The permanent structure of the regional mechanism may overshadow ASEAN in a way that dialogue partners may opt to talk economics at the multilateral forum than in the Post Ministerial Conference model, or at the ASEAN Economic Ministers' forum as is the case now.

At this stage, composition and establishment undeniably pose the fundamental questions that ought to be worked out before the grouping can pursue the objective of cooperation in trade and economics.

Optimistically speaking, prospective participants should exercise broadminded views and flexibility in dealing with these fundamental questions, so that they will not stand against the goal of prosperity they aim for.

Daily Wants Arms Shipments to Khmers Stopped*BK0609032589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
6 Sep 89 p 4***[Editorial: "Arms Aid Freeze Could Thwart Khmer War"]**

[Text] After failure at the recent inconclusive Paris talks, rival Khmer factions who were unable to agree on a comprehensive political settlement for the future of their country now seem bent on slugging it out on the battlefield. Indeed most Cambodian-affairs watchers are worried over the prospect of intensified fighting as the resistance and Phnom Penh regime armies are expected to try to gain as much territory as possible before returning to the negotiating table after the tentatively-agreed six-month recess.

The alarming prospect of a protracted civil war after Vietnam completes its scheduled withdrawal from Cambodia in September is all the more pronounced given China's unrelenting position to continue supplying the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful of the three resistance factions. During the Paris talks, Chinese diplomats made no secret of their intention to carry on aiding the communist faction in the face of the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh regime's refusal to accept a proposed international mechanism to "verify" the Vietnamese withdrawal.

According to informed sources, the Chinese position was reiterated by Chinese Armed Forces chief-of-staff Chi Haotian in talks with leading Thai military figures during his recent Bangkok visit. Given the deepening Sino-Thai military ties, it would be no surprise if the Chinese position has found sympathetic ears among the Thai military. Based on the presumption that an unverifiable Vietnamese withdrawal would be tantamount to an incomplete withdrawal, a number of senior Thai officers believe this country should continue to facilitate the flow of external military aid—including aid from China—for the Khmer resistance.

Such a position perhaps calls for a serious re-think. Although Thailand's fundamental "policy" in support of a comprehensive Cambodian settlement remains valid and should be pursued despite the breakdown of the Paris talks, this country need to reassess its "strategy" to cope with the new Cambodian scenario after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

First and foremost, Thailand should not engage in any activities that could perpetuate the dreaded civil war. Any prolongation of fighting among the rival Khmer factions would inevitably affect security along the Thai border—a serious physical hazard to which Thai border villagers have been vulnerable for more than a decade. More important, a protracted civil war in Cambodia would undoubtedly undermine Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's celebrated policy to turn Indochina from a battlefield to a marketplace. In fact, the very objective behind Gen Chatchai's repeated calls for a ceasefire among the warring parties is to end the war.

Not only should Bangkok refrain from perpetuating any armed conflict, but this country should also muster all its influence—be it political, diplomatic or economic—to scale it down. Various pressures against Vietnam must be kept up if its impending withdrawal proves to be incomplete. But for its part, Thailand can start by convincing its Chinese friends to scale down military assistance for the Khmer Rouge. Depending on Hanoi's sincerity in living up to its pledge to disengage itself from Cambodia, Bangkok may also want to seriously consider cutting off the transit of foreign arms supply for the resistance.

Facing up to the Chinese challenge on the Cambodian question is admittedly not an easy proposition in light of the deep-rooted bilateral relations in various fields. But if the prime minister is genuinely serious in his professed aspirations to pursue an "independent foreign policy that best serves Thailand's interests", now is the time to demonstrate it with the Chinese.

The Vietnamese obviously must do their part in totally disengaging itself from Cambodia. At the same time, all foreign arms supplies to the Khmer resistance—specifically from the Chinese to the Khmer Rouge—must end so that the presumably long process of winding down the Cambodian civil war can start. Amid the potentially fluid events, Thailand has a crucial role to play. Whatever strategy Thailand decides to adopt will not only influence Cambodia's future but will also shape the well-being of this region in the months and years to come.

Working Group for Cambodia Reconstruction Formed*BK0609041589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
6 Sep 89 p 2*

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved a proposal by the Foreign Ministry to form a working group to coordinate the international efforts to reconstruct Cambodia after the conflict in the war-ravaged country is resolved.

M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, permanent secretary for the Foreign Ministry, was appointed chairman of the 20-member committee which will work with various government agencies and international organizations in mobilizing aid to help Cambodia.

According to the plan, Thailand will play a key role in the internal efforts to assist Cambodia while the UN organizations are expected to coordinate with Western countries in mobilizing the economic aid to Thailand's neighbour. The rationale behind the proposal is that Thailand is geographically close to Cambodia.

The Cabinet also agreed that the Paris International Conference on Cambodia succeeded in exploring technical aspects of a Cambodian settlement and that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's proposal to persuade the warring Cambodian factions to settle their differences would supplement, and not contradict, the international efforts in Paris.

No Informal Meeting Set for Cambodian Solution

BK0709024189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
7 Sep 89 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has said that he will not object to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's plan to invite the leaders of the rival Cambodian factions here to sound out their views on the conflict in their country.

But Sitthi, speaking Tuesday evening [5 September], reaffirmed Chatchai's statement that Thailand will not host an informal meeting of the four factions in an effort to break the deadlock on a peace settlement for Cambodia.

"I would not mind if any of the factions are invited here to give their views and policy. The premier may invite Premier Hun Sen (of the Phnom Penh government) or Prince Norodom Sihanouk to inquire about their opinions of the Paris talks," he said.

But Thailand will have to first inform France and Indonesia, which co-chaired the Paris conference, if it invites the Cambodian parties here separately. Sitthi said. The Paris talks permit any participating country to pursue attempts which could help bring about a comprehensive solution.

The minister said Chatchai personally informed him on Monday that Thailand will not arrange informal talks among the four parties.

"No. There will certainly be no talks here. If there are any plans, the premier will have to inform me first," the minister said.

Speaking on developments in Cambodia, the minister predicted a large-scale military offensive between the Phnom Penh and the resistance forces after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, scheduled for the end of this month.

Sitthi said the offensive will be aimed at obtaining political and military bargaining power prior to the next round of peace talks.

Pro-Soviet Border Insurgents Scale Down Actions

BK0209071289 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
2 Sep 89 p 4

[Text] Remnants of a pro-Soviet communist insurgent group active along the Thai-Lao border has scaled down its activities now that relations between the two countries have improved, a regional army officer said yesterday.

Colonel Suwarat Khaosamli, a security officer of the Second Army Region, said the operations of the Thai People's Revolutionary Movement, or New Party, have been restricted by the Vientiane government.

"The Laotian government does not want the insurgents to affect improving relations with Thailand," Suwarat said.

The rebels, who number about 150, are known to operate on both sides of the border, and are still active in the northeastern provinces of Loei, Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan and Ubon Ratchathani.

According to the officer, the communist group's operations include monitoring the movements of the Thai military and rightist Laotian insurgents along the border area.

Future of Chatchai Government Evaluated

BK0409045089 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
4 Sep 89 p 8

[Article by *THE NATION* editor Suthichai Yun entitled: "PM Chatchai: Beyond Political Survival"]

[Text] The political landscape has become somewhat more cloudy these days but Premier Chatchai Chunhawan continues to surprise observers over his ability to survive the first year in office. Barring a major political accident, he may even muddle through the second year with little difficulty. Form—not substance—has a lot to do with the first year of the Chatchai administration.

Worrying signs have emerged on the national political front—ironically because this government appears too strong to unseat—so much so that the Opposition has been labelled a lame duck political entity.

There is nothing wrong with political stability but when survival equates exploitation of shady business opportunities for some of those wielding powers, and a "you-scratch-my-back-I-scratch-yours" attitude pervades the ranks of coalition partners, the vital check-and-balance force becomes a missing link. General Chatchai has survived precisely because he knows how to avoid sensitive issues.

But national interests stand threatened when such compromises prevail among politicians. Nobody in the government, it seems, wants to rock the boat. The going is too good for those in power. And even those screaming for changes, including the call for the ouster of two Democrat ministers, are doing it for partisan interests.

Insiders, especially those with access to communications among ministries, in off-the-record discussions, admit their convulsions over the degree of corruption within the government compared to that in the previous Prem government. "It wasn't all clean and above board during the Prem government. But somehow, there was a higher sense of restraint and General Prem knew how to kick the ball off the field when an ugly attempt at corruption surfaced. The present prime minister is a populist. He would never blow the whistle on the players even when an incident is glaringly unpalatable. He would respond only when the spectators start to boo," one knowledgeable source says.

This dangerous undercurrent may have been glossed over in the first year by the avalanche of exciting, incredibly ambitious pronouncements of new projects

on the national scale involving huge investments. The big promises freely thrown around through the series of "mobile Cabinet meetings" in various regions of the country remain on paper. High expectations have been raised—and obviously even the prime minister himself realizes that the moment of truth cannot be too far off. Somebody will have to deliver the goods—or explain why they cannot be delivered.

This will prove the most formidable challenge for the country's first popularly elected chief executive in 12 years in his second year in office.

Is General Chatchai aware of the problem? Yes. Is the issue going to be solved soon? No. There has been no shortage of critics who keep reminding him that the oft-cited claim that his is a Cabinet that "really represents the people" (with all except one minister being elected MPs [members of Parliament]) could become a double-edged sword. If it fails to live up to the public's runaway expectations, the parliamentary system may be given a bad name.

Very soon, the prime minister will have to review all the promises that have been given since he took office. Each high-sounding project will have to be given a thorough shake—and the prime minister will have to face the facts: he cannot continue to lull taxpayers into subsidizing every popular decision. The move to keep the Oil Fund in the black with excise tax revenue just to keep retail oil prices low (for fear of political repercussions) is a perfect case in point. The lid will be blown open soon enough.

It is usually a thin line between political courage and expediency. General Chatchai's claim to fame is his disarmingly charming style. Strange though it may sound in politics, this prime minister doesn't seem to have any known enemies intent on toppling him. And that quality did not come by accident. It's political finesse at its best. But how long can he keep it up? Is a charming premier always good for the country?

On the political front, General Chatchai doesn't appear to feel any immediate threat from his coalition partners or the Opposition. He knows how to keep in close touch with the military establishment—through maintaining a comfortable distance. Even when one of his advisers incurred the wrath of a group of army officers with his critical remarks, the premier's link with the Army was never really threatened. He compromised without appearing to kowtow to the top brass—a feat General Chatchai has developed through his long years straddled between politics and the military connection.

The major test will come though when he has to decide what to do with General Chawalit Yongchaiyut who isn't quite sure what is in store for him in the political arena. The issue has been deliberately postponed and is likely to be deferred for another year. But as with the cases of other pressing economic and political questions facing the premier, he cannot just let problems resolve themselves. General Chatchai has said several times that he will offer General Chawalit the defence portfolio should he step

down from the top army post before his retirement age. But he has also stated that General Chawalit, who is concurrently acting-supreme commander, is still valuable to the armed forces and would like him to head the Army until the Cambodian conflict has been resolved.

Personal friendship between the two may have been cited often enough to portray the picture that somehow the transition will be effected smoothly. But with both sides waiting for the other to make the first move, suspicion and impatience could grow.

General Chatchai's foreign policy initiatives may have pit his advisers against Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, leader of the Social Action Party. And the bad feelings may have been swept under the carpet for now. However, the failure at the Paris peace talks may have boosted the foreign minister's position on Cambodia to a certain degree. The stress and strain remain. If the prime minister thinks Thailand should try to salvage the Cambodian peace process with a new "Bangkok initiative," the foreign minister thinks otherwise.

There are no signs of reconciliation between the two lines of foreign policy although the prime minister has tried to put up a semblance of a "live and let live" stance between the two. This state of affairs cannot continue unless it is the Chatchai administration's deliberate policy to confuse the public and the world in which case this government must be congratulated for its great success in this respect.

What can we expect from Premier Chatchai in the second year then?

For one thing, he will probably have to cut down on the luxury of offering exciting new projects and concentrate on getting down to action on some of the big promises. But it is very hard for a seasoned politician like him to resist the temptation of riding on the crest of his personal popularity—stumbling badly on only crowd-pleasing activities.

He may be talking more about disparity between the rich and the poor and expressing concern on rising inflation in the wake of an "overheated" economic windfall, realizing that the image of his government being dominated by business interests may well be the millstone round his neck.

His balancing act between Big Business, Big Military, and Big Politics has worked well for him so far. But unless he comes down to tackle the problems of the Small People, General Chatchai may find that there are a lot of hidden problems in his "no-problem" policy.

And troubling signs are everywhere to be seen, if he is not too busy trying to walk the tightrope, avoiding the glaringly serious issues that need to be tackled now—not after the next general election when he wants his Chat Thai Party to capture a majority position in the House.

Source Says Chawalit Proposed Security Act

BK0509054589 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
3 Sep 89 pp 1, 7

[Text] A highly-placed source at the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) told MATICHON that General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander, in his capacity as deputy director of the Communist Prevention and Suppression Command, presented a report on "The Struggle to Defeat Communism through Democratic Means" to General Panya Singsakda, secretary general to the prime minister, for forwarding to Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan.

The report noted that the Communist Prevention and Suppression Act was promulgated in 1952, and that the situation since then has changed a great deal. Therefore, some changes are due. Armed clashes with the communists have ended since the government enforced Order 66/2523 to fight against the communists. However, there remain conditions which could still serve as a breeding ground for communism, especially problems of social injustice which can be exploited by the communists.

The report suggested that political development should be carried out in line with economic and social development. A national security act should be drafted to deal with the following major points:

1. Offenses which constitute serious threats to the security of the national institution, the religion, and the monarchy. ;
2. Offenses constituting security threats to the democratic system of administration with the king as head of state;
3. Offenses against the good culture and traditions of the Thai people;
4. Other offenses deemed to come under this act.

The source said: "Gen Chatchai did not decide on the matter right away but wanted the issue to be put as item 13 on the agenda of the 5 September cabinet meeting. It rests with the cabinet whether or not to give approval in principle to the proposal forwarded by ISOC. The cabinet will then assign the National Security Council and the Juridical Council to be in charge of coordinating with the ministries involved in working on this matter."

Daily Views New Security Act

BK3009116989 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
3 Sep 89 p 2

[Editorial: "All-Purpose Act"]

[Text] Major General M.R. Khukrit Pramot has voiced support for General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's proposal to the prime minister that the Anti-Communist Act be scrapped and replaced by a national security act since the political situation has greatly changed. Thailand currently has good relations with socialist countries such as China, which has given Thailand assistance in many

aspects. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to have a law which demonstrates distrust and suspicion with regard to these countries.

Samak Suntharawat, leader of the Prachakon Thai Party, has also expressed agreement with the idea of abolishing the Anti-Communist Act since it is already out of date. However, he has shown concern over the promulgation of a national security act to replace the Anti-Communist Act. He is worried that if all security matters are put under this particular law, enforcement may lead to certain dangers. A similar situation occurred in Malaysia when, after a security law came into effect, a number of opposition MP's [members of Parliament] as well as merchants were arrested and placed in police custody without prior investigation. Samak therefore urged the National Assembly to consider the national security act very carefully when it comes before them.

Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Supreme Command's Information Office, remarked that the abrogation of the Anti-Communist Act at present will partially affect democratic development and relations with neighboring countries. He said the security problem is not limited to terrorism alone but also includes many other threats such as those involving national economic security, illegal stocking of goods, making counterfeit products, destruction of forests, and the stirring up of political unrest. All of these things affect national security. He said the passage of a national security law is the responsibility of the National Assembly and that the military has no part in it. The military can only propose the idea.

The possibility exists that a national security act—which many parties do not believe should even be passed—replacing the old Anti-Communist Act and covering all kinds of national security issues—including political issues as well as national sovereignty, economy, and trade—would extend to cover all areas for all purposes. People begin to fear that such a national security act will give state authorities much wider powers for suppression and prevention of national security problems than many existing laws have. Existing security laws are sufficient for people control. Therefore, if a new national security law is to be promulgated, old similar laws should be scrapped, otherwise people will be repressed rather than having their rights and freedoms safeguarded.

More on Security Law Debate

BK0509002989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Sep 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Avoiding Mistakes Made by Others"]

[Text] Since army commander and acting supreme commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut unveiled his initiative to replace the Anticommunist Act with a broader security law on August 23, the topic has created a storm of controversy. Public debate on an issue of such national significance should, under normal circumstances, be regarded as a natural phenomenon, especially

in the present democratic climate. But the extent to which the proponents and opponents of the proposed security law are pursuing their causes reveals an unpleasant element of over-reaction on both sides.

Given the historical record of military influence over politics, suspicion among critics over the army leadership's designs is perhaps understandable. But such suspicion seems premature at a time when the proposed new law remains only a concept. As yet there is not even a draft bill.

According to deputy supreme commander Gen Phat Akhanitbut, the army chief was merely "selling an idea" by proposing the initiative to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. The rationale behind the proposal seems straightforward enough. The Anticommunist Act has outlived its validity now that the domestic communist insurgency has been neutralised. Hence it should be replaced by a wider-ranging law to cover broader aspects of national security. As far as the military is concerned, it is for the government to draft the new law—and, more importantly, for Parliament to approve or reject it.

It is probably because of this self-perceived righteousness that the army leadership has reacted angrily to the spate of criticisms that has appeared in the press over the last few days. Senior army leaders seem particularly annoyed over allegations that the military establishment was trying to "pressure" the Cabinet into accepting Gen Chawalit's proposed "guidelines", so much so that they have threatened legal action against some members of the press.

Now that logic and reasoning may be undermined as a result of the emotionally-charged controversy, it is all the more important for the conflicting parties to cool their heads. The military authorities may feel it is their rightful duty to propose a set of "guidelines" for the proposed new law. But at the same time, they should also listen to divergent viewpoints from other sectors of the intellectual community. Differences of opinion are, after all, normal in a healthy pluralistic society.

Meanwhile, the critics can come forward with specific and constructive suggestions as to how the new law should be shaped to best serve the interests of the public instead of merely hitting out at the military. The final decision will, after all, rest with the elected members of Parliament.

A wide-ranging security law could obviously have far-reaching implications. Among other things it will have to strike a proper balance between state security and the people's basic freedom and liberty. What is essential is that Thailand avoids the same mistake of some of its ASEAN partners where alleged official abuses of the notorious internal security acts (ISA) of other countries have been a subject of intense criticism both in their home countries and abroad.

We should be proud that our political system and social integration have been more mature and successful than

most in Southeast Asia. It would be a step backwards if this country were to adopt something along the lines of the ISA, particularly when such draconian legislation allows for detention without trial.

Democrat MP's Predict Dissolution of Parliament

BK0409034889 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Several Democrat MPs [members of Parliament] believe Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan may have to dissolve Parliament to end the row between a group of government MPs and two Democrat ministers, a senior Democrat member said yesterday.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, the Democrat said general opinion among Democrats is that the premier may have no other choice but dissolution, because neither the leaders of the Social Action nor Chat Thai parties can restrain their dissident MPs.

The prime minister has given assurances he will not dissolve Parliament over the bribes-for-votes allegations made by the two ministers.

A group of about 20 SAP [Social Action Party] and Chat Thai MPs have been campaigning to oust Public Health Minister Chuan Likphai and Deputy Agriculture Minister Charoen Kanthawong, both Democrat MPs, for allegedly defaming all of Parliament by refusing to name three alleged bribe-seeking MPs.

The group's motion to oust the two has attracted the Opposition, which is likely to join the bandwagon to rock the one-year-old administration.

The senior Democrat admitted that there is pressure among coalition MPs to dump the Democrat Party from the coalition government and to replace it with the Puangchon Chao Thai Party of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and Samak Suntharawet Prachakon Thai Party, together holding as many seats in Parliament as the Democrat Party does.

The Solidarity Party of Mr Narong Wongwan, another opposition party, would not be invited into a coalition because it commands too many seats and may demand more Cabinet seats than are available, he noted.

The Democrat went on to say he believes a motion against Mr Chuan and Mr Charoen is possible with the Opposition's backing. In that case, he said, "Khun [Mr] Chuan will have to disclose the names of the three MPs who have demanded bribes."

He also said Chuan would be protected in Parliament from accusations of libel.

Meanwhile, former prime minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot repeated an earlier statement that the row has reached an impasse and the only way to break it is for the prime minister to dissolve Parliament.

The Government cannot carry on with the prevailing uncertainty, he said, adding that Gen Chatchai must make a clear-cut decision—that is to dissolve Parliament.

The former SAP leader said he believes SAP deputy leader Prayut Siriphanit would then abandon attempts to oust the two Democrat ministers.

There is no guarantee that government MPs would all vote for Chuan and Charoen if the bribery issue is debated in Parliament, he said.

M.R. Khukrit said he did not believe a Cabinet reshuffle could settle the intra-party conflict in the coalition.

Mr Prayut, meanwhile, said he believes the prime minister will not dissolve Parliament, saying the row between the dissident MPs and the two Democrat ministers is not serious enough to justify the move.

But he also urged Mr Chuan to disclose the names of the three bribe-demanding MPs.

"Any rotten fingers should be cut off," he said.

The former deputy agriculture minister went on to say he hopes Prime Minister Chatchai will intervene to settle the problem.

Vietnam

Heng Samrin, Delegation Conclude Visit

Nguyen Van Linh Speech Quoted

BK0709092089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Report on CPV Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's speech at a 4 September banquet in Hanoi given in honor of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and State Council president, and "other members of the high-level Cambodian party and state delegation"—read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's speech points out:

Over the past 10 years, under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], the Cambodian people have scored many wonderful achievements, which serve as a source of encouragement for friends throughout the five continents.

From the abyss of the disastrous genocide, Cambodia has overcome fierce difficulties and ordeals in quickly reviving itself and in gradually achieving stability and growth. The steadily growing State of Cambodia is exercising effective control over the entire Cambodian territory, and this is an important factor contributing to peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The international position and prestige of the State of Cambodia has increasingly improved.

The peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia are geographically and historically bound by a pure friendship, close solidarity, and mutual assistance, as seen in various struggles against aggressive forces. This friendship and solidarity—constantly fostered by esteemed President Ho Chi Minh and the two parties and tempered by trials—have been unceasingly consolidated and strengthened and have become an important factor guaranteeing the victory of each country.

The 7 January 1979 victory of the Cambodian revolution, in ousting the genocidal Pol Pot regime has helped to restore the traditional solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia, and has ushered in a most brilliant stage of development for militant solidarity, mutual assistance, and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia over the past 10 years.

In the new stage of our national construction and defense we have many advantages, but we also face difficulties and complications. Therefore, our two parties and peoples must further strengthen our traditional solidarity and close cooperation by building lasting relations between our two states on the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefits with a view to developing the strength of our two countries and actively contributing to peace and development in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

On behalf of the party, state, and people of Vietnam, I would like to extend my sincere, profound gratitude to the fraternal party, state, and people of Cambodia for the great and valuable support and assistance they have given the Vietnamese people in the latter's war of resistance for national salvation in the past as well as in their national construction and defense at present.

For our part, we are determined to support the just struggle of the Cambodian people and pledge to do our utmost to foster and preserve the great friendship and close cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia.

Over the years, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos have tirelessly striven for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. At present, the biggest obstacles to a political solution to Cambodia are how to prevent the Pol Pot criminals from causing a civil war and from restoring the genocidal regime in Cambodia. Outside military aid to Cambodian factions must be stopped; the international affairs of Cambodia must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves without outside intervention and imposition.

The recent Paris International Conference on Cambodia did not achieve the expected results due to the extremely erroneous stance of the opposition parties. They must bear full responsibility for the situation.

Vietnam fully supports the just position of the State of Cambodia in continually working for an equitable, durable solution to the Cambodian issue.

The present situation demands that we strengthen our solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries while resolutely opposing all hostile acts by imperialism against socialism and its intervention in the internal affairs of our countries, strengthening our friendly and cooperative ties with India, gradually normalizing our relations with China, and broadening our relations with all other countries regardless of their political regimes—first of all with the countries in the region in order to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, and cooperation.

In this spirit, Vietnam supports and strictly respects the permanent neutrality of Cambodia as declared by the Cambodian National Assembly in its 20 July 1989 statement.

Vietnam fully supports the 24 July 1989 statement of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the building of a peaceful, free, neutral, friendly, and cooperative Southeast Asia, and actively strives for that goal.

On their path of advance, the Cambodian people will continue to face numerous difficulties and complications, but we are convinced that with the extent of successes already achieved, the Cambodian people—those who once built a glorious Angkor civilization, who are persistently carrying out their revolutionary struggle, and who are working creatively—will certainly be able to achieve the targets set by the Fifth KPRP Congress by firmly defending their revolutionary gains, victoriously implementing their policy of national reconciliation, and successfully building an independent, sovereign, territorially integrated, peaceful, democratic, and nonaligned Cambodia.

Heng Samrin Speaks in Reply

*BK0709102089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the State Council of Cambodia, at a 4 September state banquet in Hanoi in his honor]

[Text] In his reply, Comrade Heng Samrin said: Proceeding from the special solidarity and the long-standing tradition painstakingly and tirelessly cultivated by the late President Ho Chi Minh, the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as the three countries of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos have always united with and assisted each other, sharing every sacrifice and hardship in all stages of their struggle for national independence and for development of the revolution in each country and in the whole Indochinese peninsula.

In particular, the wholehearted and matchless assistance in blood and flesh of the Vietnamese party, government, and heroic people over the past 10 years has helped our country regain the beautiful life of today. We consider this a bright example of the noble proletarian internationalist spirit. The entire party and people of Cambodia engrave this profound debt in our history and in our heart. At the same time, we are determined to preserve the close Vietnamese-Cambodian solidarity, friendship, and cooperation, and to make it more and more beautiful and durable. Now, as in the future, whether a political solution to the Cambodia issue is reached or not, these close relations will remain unchanged and unbreakable. We are happy in and inspired by the results of the fresh talks held between the party and state delegations of Vietnam and Cambodia. These talks are a clear example of what I have mentioned above and constitute a source of inspiration in our struggle to defend and build our country, and, at the same time, guarantee the safeguarding of the revolutionary gains jointly achieved by the Armed Forces of Cambodia and Vietnam over the past years.

Under the CPV's [Communist Party of Vietnam] clear-sighted leadership, the heroic Vietnamese people will surely score more resounding victories in the cause of building and defending their socialist fatherland. They have scored initial results in the active implementation of the Sixth CPV Congress resolution. By implementing renovation in various aspects of social life, exploiting available potentials and new economic factors, and applying scientific and technological innovations, the Vietnamese people will surely score even greater achievements in developing the national economy, and in improving their standard of living.

In the spirit of friendship and revolution, the Cambodian party, government, and people warmly welcome these achievements of the Vietnamese people and hold that these are positive contributions to the cause of peace, stability, and social progress in Indochina, the Southeast Asian region, and the rest of the world.

Our Cambodian party and state have recently revised a number of positions and policies, including the revision of some articles in our Constitution related to the ownership of land and houses and the improvement of agricultural production solidarity teams, religion, and investment. We have also striven to crystallize and perfect various basic policies set forth by the Fifth Party Congress resolution.

At present, our most urgent task is to concentrate our human and material resources and our minds on national construction. In this spirit, the Cambodian party and state have most honestly implemented the policy of national reconciliation and lenient treatment toward those misled by the enemy so that they may return to their families in the national community. In order to realize this policy, at the Paris International Conference, we did our best—with all of our goodwill and a constructive attitude—in the hope of reaching a

fair and reasonable political solution to the Cambodia issue on the basis of the agreements reached at JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings] and the results of the meetings between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in the recent past.

With a view to bringing about a genuine peace based on a respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, and contributing to the cause of peace and stability in the region and the world, we hold that although the conference did not arrive at an overall agreement on a political solution to the Cambodia issue, it does not mean that there was a complete failure. What is left unsolved should be made the subject of discussions at the follow-up negotiations later on. The biggest obstacle to the progress of the conference was the erroneous position and lack of goodwill on the part of some countries which wanted the Pol Pot clique to return to power in Cambodia legally—which is unacceptable to all of the Cambodian people. In light of this situation, the party, government, and entire people of Cambodia are forced to do all they can to prevent a return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, in defense of the revival of our beloved Angkor fatherland, and in the interest of peace and security in the region and the rest of the world.

I firmly believe that the Cambodian people's just cause will receive support from fraternal countries and peace-loving nations in the world. I am convinced that truth will triumph.

Joint Communiqué Issued

*BK0609160989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1445 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Vietnam-Cambodia joint communiqué on the 4-6 September visit to Vietnam by the high-level Cambodian party and state delegation headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Cambodian Council of State; issued in Hanoi on 6 September]

[Text] At the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and the SRV Council of State, a high-level delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and the State of Cambodia, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia, paid an official friendship visit to the SRV from 4 to 6 September 1989. During their stay, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin and his party paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh, attended a grand meeting held in their honor by delegates of the people of all strata of the Hanoi capital, and visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in the Hanoi capital. Wherever it went, the delegation received a warm reception filled with fraternal solidarity from the Vietnamese people.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin held talks in an atmosphere imbued with fraternal comradeship and total, mutual trust. The two sides achieved a high concurrence of views on all issues raised for discussion.

The CPV and SRV State delegation informed the Cambodian side about socialist construction and the defense of the Vietnamese fatherland since the Sixth CPV Congress, and achievements and experiences in the process of carrying out renovation in accordance with the CPV Central Committee's resolutions. The Cambodian side warmly welcomed the great achievements achieved by the Vietnamese people in the cause of national construction and defense. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV headed by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, the Vietnamese people have brought into full play their tradition of revolutionary struggle and creative spirit and have overcome all difficulties and grave aftermaths caused by wars of aggression begun by the imperialists and reactionaries. The great victories recorded by the Vietnamese people in all fields in their national construction and defense have become a necessary and indispensable factor in bolstering the strength of the solidarity of the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, in the interests of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region and the rest of the world.

The Cambodian side is confident that in implementing the Sixth CPV Congress resolution, the fraternal Vietnamese people will record even greater successes in the process of socioeconomic renovation in order to build a prosperous SRV and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The party, state, and people of Cambodia affirm that the fraternal solidarity and sincere assistance of the party, state, and people of Vietnam have always been the most important factors in the defense and construction of the State of Cambodia. The Cambodian delegation would like to express its most sincere and profound thanks to the party, government, and people of Vietnam for their valuable support and assistance, and to the heroic soldiers and specialists of Vietnam for the great sacrifices for the revolutionary cause and prosperity of Cambodia.

The KPRP and State of Cambodia delegation informed the Vietnamese side of the Cambodian people's great achievements in their revival over the past 10 years and more, of the process of struggle and steady growth of the Cambodian revolution, and of the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth KPRP Congress, the Second National Conference of Cadres, and the party Central Committee plenums, as well as of the persistent struggle of the party and state of Cambodia for a fair and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and members of the Vietnamese delegation expressed their boundless joy over the marvelous achievements recorded by the heroic Cambodian people. After smashing the genocidal

Pol Pot regime, the Cambodian people—under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, with a line suited to the country's actual realities, and with a correct policy of national reconciliation—have united together single-mindedly, developed to a high degree their spirit of self-reliance, and overcome untold difficulties and obstacles to firmly defend national independence and build, consolidate, and develop the revolutionary forces step by step. The Cambodian people, imbued with a lofty spirit of sacrifice, have intensively striven to rebuild their country, develop the economy and culture, and stabilize and gradually improve the people's livelihood. The State of Cambodia's position and prestige have continuously risen in the international arena.

The CPV and SRV delegation totally support the just cause of the Cambodian people and the correct stand and goodwill of the State of Cambodia as expressed at the recent Paris International Conference on Cambodia, as well as at the Jakarta informal meetings, JIM 1 and JIM 2, on a comprehensive, political solution to the Cambodian issue with the aim of ending the conflict, realizing national reconciliation, and meeting the interests of the Cambodian people and of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

In this spirit, the SRV will continue to do its utmost to actively contribute to a political solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of common principles, namely respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and noninterference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

The SRV fully supports and pledges to strictly respect the State of Cambodia's permanent neutrality as declared by the Cambodian National Assembly on 20 July 1989.

The CPV delegation and SRV expressed sincere and profound gratitude to the fraternal Cambodian people, the KPRP, and the State of Cambodia for their precious and effective support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary cause in the past, as well as in their national construction and defense at present.

The two sides expressed their great pleasure and pride at the satisfactory development of the traditional friendship, close cooperation, and mutual aid between the CPV and the KPRP, and between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, considering this the most important factor guaranteeing the success of the revolutionary cause of each country. The close Vietnam-Cambodian solidarity arduously built by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh and constantly cultivated by the two parties will last forever, and nothing can destroy it.

The two sides congratulated the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and the Cambodian revolutionary Armed Forces on their glorious achievements in firmly defending the revolutionary gains of Cambodia and actively contributing to the building of Cambodia.

The 5 April 1989 joint declaration of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos on the complete withdrawal of the

Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia by the end of September 1989 clearly demonstrated the peace policy of Cambodia and the three countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos as well as the three countries' goodwill in striving for an early political solution to the Cambodia issue. At the same time, the total Vietnamese withdrawal testifies to the development of the Cambodian revolutionary Armed Forces in defending their country and the SRV's strict respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the State of Cambodia. The two sides affirm that the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers must be linked to the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return to Cambodia, the cessation of military aid to the Cambodian sides, and of foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs in accordance with the spirit of the agreements reached by the first and second Jakarta informal meetings on these two pivotal questions, which have won sympathy and support from international opinion. The two sides held that preventing the criminal Pol Potists from rekindling a civil war and reestablishing a genocidal regime in Cambodia is the greatest outstanding problem which must be solved, in order to arrive at a fair and reasonable, political solution to the Cambodia issue.

The two sides held that basic agreements have been reached at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, but major disagreements still remain, hence a comprehensive solution has not yet been achieved. The main obstacle to the conference results is the opposition forces, that is, Democratic Kampuchea, which, with the support of a number of countries, has attempted to take advantage of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal to tip the balance of forces in their favor in Cambodia. They have demanded that the genocidal Pol Pot clique be legalized and that political and military power be shared with them. They have plotted to abolish the reality in Cambodia that for more than 10 years now the State of Cambodia has controlled all national territory, and has managed all national affairs.

The two sides declare that any agreement on a political solution to the Cambodian issue must eliminate forever the genocidal Pol Pot regime. The two sides affirm that they will ceaselessly strive for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian issue.

The two sides unanimously note that in the current, new situation, the revolutionary struggle in each country is enjoying many favorable conditions, but is also facing numerous difficulties and complications. The two sides affirm that they will continue to enhance and further develop the traditional close relations and cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries in the spirit of wholehearted mutual assistance, in accordance with the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and of equality and mutual benefit.

The two sides greatly rejoice at the fine development of the traditional relations among the CPV, KPRP, and the

Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], and among the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The two sides warmly welcome the great all-round achievements reached by the fraternal multiethnic Lao people under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP in the cause of defending and building their country. They highly value the fine achievements accomplished in the process of renovation and expansion of external relations, in accordance with the resolution of the Fourth LPRP Congress. The two sides fully support the 24 July 1989 proposal put forth by the Lao People's Democratic Republic for the establishment of a Southeast Asia of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, and cooperation.

The two sides affirmed the policies of the two parties and States of Vietnam and Cambodia, that is to unceasingly strengthen their solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, strengthen their friendship and cooperation with China, normalize relations with China, establish and expand relations with Southeast Asian countries, develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries regardless of their sociopolitical systems on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and of equality and mutual benefit.

The two sides shared the view that the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress still meets with many difficulties and complexities due to the new schemes and maneuvers of opposition and sabotage by imperialist forces.

The two sides strongly condemned the counterrevolutionary acts of imperialism and all its interference in other nations' internal affairs.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with and vigorous support for other peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The two sides highly valued the result of the visit to the SRV by the high-level delegation of the KPRP and the State of Cambodia and considered it an event marking a new step of development of the close solidarity and enduring cooperation between the CPV and the KPRP, as well as between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

The delegation of the KPRP and the State of Cambodia sincerely thanked the CPV, the SRV, and the fraternal Vietnamese people for their warm, heartfelt welcome full of fraternity.

On behalf of the delegation of the KPRP and the State of Cambodia, Comrade General Secretary General Heng Samrin invited a high-level delegation of the CPV and the SRV state to pay a visit to Cambodia.

On behalf of the Vietnamese delegation, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Hanoi, 6 September 1989

Delegation Departs 6 Sep

BK0609165989 Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 6—The high-level delegation of Cambodian party and State led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the state of Cambodia, left here today, concluding a three-day official visit to Vietnam.

Present at the farewell ceremony held at the government's guesthouse were Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Do Muoi, Politburo member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other senior party and state officials. Cambodian Ambassador Tep Hen was also on hand.

Speaking before leaving, President Heng Samrin sincerely thanked the party, government and people of Vietnam for their hospitality given to the Cambodian delegation. He described the visit as a success and a manifestation of the close solidarity and cooperation between the two parties and peoples.

President Heng Samrin and other distinguished Cambodian guests left the government's guesthouse to Hanoi International Airport in the company of General Le Duc Anh, Politburo member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and defence minister and other Vietnamese officials.

Daily Reviews Heng Samrin Visit

BK0709032589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 6 Sep 89

[7 September NHAN DAN editorial : "New developments of the close solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia"]

[Text] The official friendship visit to Vietnam of a high-level Cambodian party and state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the Cambodian Council of State, recently concluded with fine success. This important event in Vietnam-Cambodia relations drew great attention from our entire people as well as from regional and world public opinion.

With close fraternal sentiments, our leading party and state comrades and people gave the delegation a grand welcome filled with sincerity and fraternity.

The diverse and urgent activities of the delegation during the past 3 days, particularly the contacts and talks between both sides, and the meetings between the distinguished Cambodian guests and our people of various strata, and the moving ceremony held to confer on Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, Do Muoi, and other Vietnamese leaders the Angkor Order, Cambodia's highest

distinction, were vivid manifestations of the traditional friendship and close cooperation that bind the two fraternal people.

The Vietnam-Cambodia joint communique brings great joy to our people, marking the very fine success of this important visit.

The two high-level party and state delegations of Vietnam and Cambodia held meetings and talks in an atmosphere filled with comradeship, fraternity, and complete mutual trust. The two sides informed each other of the situation of the two parties and two countries, exchanged views on regional and international matters of mutual concern, and reached a high concurrence of views on all the issues discussed.

The 6 September Vietnam-Cambodia joint communique completely responds to the aspirations of the two peoples. It is of great joy to us that in the joint communique, both sides noted the great revolutionary achievements accomplished by the people in each country. We warmly welcome the wonderful improvements and the proud achievements accomplished by the Cambodian people over the past 10 years.

Uniting around the KPRP and developing to the fullest its determination to achieve self-reliance, the fraternal Cambodian people have overcome countless difficulties and obstacles in gradually building, consolidating, and developing their revolutionary forces. The rapid growth of the State of Cambodia has led to the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia by the end of this month and has, at the same time, spurred the dialogue in search for a solution to the Cambodia conflict.

Despite numerous obstacles created by the Pol Pot clique and other unwilling people, there have existed basic factors for proceeding toward a correct and fair political solution to the Cambodian issue.

The two sides expressed their goodwill and clear-cut attitude toward the Cambodian situation, saying that they would constantly strive to seek a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian issue. At a time when the Vietnamese Army volunteers are readying to completely withdraw from Cambodia, the Cambodian side expressed its highly sincere and profound sentiments toward those Vietnamese Army volunteers and experts who have worked side by side with the Army and people of Cambodia in the latter's national defense and construction. This serves as a tremendous source of encouragement for our Army and people.

The Vietnamese side totally supports the just cause of the Cambodian people and the correct stand and goodwill of the state of Cambodia concerning a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian issue. It also supports and pledges to strictly respect the state of Cambodia's permanent neutrality, which was adopted and declared by the Cambodian National Assembly on 20 July 1989.

The two sides expressed their great pleasure at the satisfactory development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, considering this the important factor that decides the success of the revolutionary cause of each country. The two sides fully supported the 24 July 1989 proposal put forth by the Lao People's Democratic Republic for the establishment of a Southeast Asia of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, and cooperation.

Through the joint communique, the two sides clearly demonstrated their determination to struggle together for similar aims in foreign relations; that is to unceasingly strengthen the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, strengthen friendship and cooperation with India, normalize relations with China, establish and expand relations with Southeast Asian countries, and develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries regardless of their sociopolitical systems, on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with and vigorous support for the struggle of the peoples in other countries for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The two sides strongly condemned the counterrevolutionary acts of imperialism and all its interference in other nations' internal affairs.

As expounded in the joint communique, the two sides highly valued the result of the visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by the high-level delegation of the KPRP and the State of Cambodia and considered it an event marking a new step of development of the close solidarity and enduring cooperation between the CPV and the KPRP as well as between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia. The satisfactory result of this visit will certainly be a source of vigorous encouragement for the peoples of the two countries to surge forward to accomplish even greater achievements in national construction and defense.

We pledge to do all we can to further strengthen and develop the unbroken, traditional relations and close cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam in the spirit of wholehearted, mutual assistance according to the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and of equality and mutual benefit, thereby contributing to peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

Communique on Cambodia Pullout Detailed

BK0509145689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Text" of SRV Government's 5 September communique on the "return home of all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia"]

[Text] Implementing the 5 April 1989 Statement of the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the

State of Cambodia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the withdrawal to Vietnam of all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia by late September 1989, from May to July 1989, 24,000 cadres and combatants of Vietnamese Army volunteers have returned home along with a quantity of heavy weapons and technical equipment. The final withdrawal, which will be carried out from 21 to 26 September 1989, includes the commands of the 479, 579, 779, and 979 Fronts; the remaining troops of two Infantry Divisions 302 and 330; the 5th Naval Group; Air Force Base Regiment 901; and a number of regiments and battalions of infantry and other support arms, making a total of 26,000 troops, who will be pulled out along with different types of tanks, armored cars, and ground and antiaircraft artillery.

These units will return home by several land, river, and sea routes through the ports of entry of Duc Co in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province; Sa Mat and Moc Bai in Tay Ninh Province; Tinh Bien in An Giang Province; Ha Tien in Kien Giang Province; Hong Ngu in Dong Thap Province. The sea route taken will be the one leading from Kompong Som to Vietnam.

The State of Cambodia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam welcome the cochairmen of the international Paris Conference on Cambodia, the chairman of JIM [Jakarta informal meeting]; the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement; the UN general secretary; representatives of all countries and international organizations; news agency, press, television, and radio correspondents; and those who have shown concern for the Cambodia issue to witness this final troop withdrawal.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government warmly commends the Vietnamese Army volunteers who are returning home after outstandingly fulfilling their lofty, international duty in Cambodia. It expresses heartfelt gratitude to the party, government, people, and the People's Armed Forces of Cambodia who have given their wholehearted love to and protected the Vietnamese Army volunteers and who have created favorable conditions for them to fulfill their glorious, international duty.

Cambodian Defense Minister Delegation Visits

*BK0609174289 Hanoi VNA in English 1722 GMT
6 Sep 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 6—A Cambodian party, State, army and front delegation arrived in Hanoi this morning for a friendly visit and expressing thanks to the Vietnamese people before the last units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army leave Cambodia.

The delegation is led by Tie Banh, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence. It was greeted by General Le Duc Anh, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, and other high-ranking officers of

the Vietnam People's Army, as well as by senior party and government officials and representatives of various public offices and mass organizations.

General Le Duc Anh warmly welcomed the guests and expressed his deep emotion at the Cambodian party, State, army and mass organizations' fine sentiment towards the Vietnamese people. The presence of the delegation right after the Vietnam visit by a high-level Cambodian party and State delegation headed General Secretary Heng Samrin, he said, further affirms that the solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as between Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos is unbreakable. That is the invincible strength helping each people and the three peoples firmly advance on the path of struggle to safeguard national independence and freedom and to build a happy life in their beloved country.

General Tie Banh, for his part, said his delegation visits Vietnam this time to express the entire Cambodian party and Government's profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, Government, people and Army for their wholehearted assistance given to the former the past more than ten years in their national liberation, defence, and construction, and to make a contribution to the consolidation and enhancement of the Cambodia-Vietnam special fraternal friendship.

General Le Duc Anh gave a reception here this evening in honour of the distinguished Cambodian guests. Afterwards, an art performance was given by the Vietnam People's Army song and dance troupe.

Commentary on Paris Cambodia Conference

*BK0709111389 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The international Paris conference on Cambodia has not yet reached an overall political solution, but people are not pessimistic about the settlement of the Cambodian issue. The reason is that Vietnam still fulfills its commitment on the complete [troop] pullout from Cambodia by the end of this September. Only 5 days after the close of the international Paris conference, the Vietnamese Government issued a communique informing that all Vietnamese army volunteers will be completely withdrawn from Cambodia from September 21 to 26 with 26,000 soldiers and a number of heavy armaments. This act demonstrates the unchanged stand of Vietnam and Cambodia in solving the Cambodian issue—a proof that Vietnam resolutely solves one of the two key questions of the Cambodian issue, namely the presence of Vietnamese army volunteers in Cambodia and the elimination of Pol Pot genocidal clique.

In an interview with the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY recently, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: Following Vietnam's complete pullout, the struggle on the Cambodian issue will change basically. In fact, after

Vietnam's pullout, it is necessary to eliminate the genocidal Pol Pot clique. That is the key question to solve the Cambodian issue.

At present, the three Cambodian factions and some countries are demanding that the Khmer Rouge have an equal role to that of the state of Cambodia, making it a counterweight toward the state of Cambodia, with a view to creating Sihanouk's position higher than that of other Cambodian factions. What they are doing in fact is to use the Pol Pot genocidal clique as a tool to scramble for power in Cambodia. They are not aware that by so doing they are creating an opportunity for the genocidal clique to cause civil war and commit more genocidal crimes in Cambodia.

Vietnam will not accept any agreement which allows the Pol Pot genocidal clique to have a role in the military and political forces in Cambodia.

The state of Cambodia has pursued negotiations to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of eliminating the Pol Pot genocidal clique, and exercising the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people. This stand of Vietnam and Cambodia is in keeping with the Cambodian people's interest and that of a large section of the world people.

Western aid organizations, which met in Belgium recently, also expressed the concern over a possible role of the Khmer Rouge in the future government in Cambodia. They also called on leaders of Western countries to be in the van in eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The NEW YORK TIMES warned that the Khmer Rouge would cause another massacre if it gained power in Cambodia.

If all countries concerned and Prince Norodom Sihanouk want to solve the Cambodian issue they should not allow the Pol Pot clique to have a role in the military and political forces in Cambodia. After Vietnam's pullout and while the international Paris conference was temporarily suspended, all the Cambodian parties should stop their armed activities and continue their dialogues to solve their internal affairs without foreign interference.

The struggle to solve the Cambodian issue will certainly meet with numerous difficulties and hardship. However, what has been achieved in the last decade is an encouragement for us.

Joint Petroleum Venture With Soviets Viewed

BK0209133489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1239 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 2 (AFP)—The Soviet - Vietnamese petroleum firm Viet-xo-petro has raised more than 550,000 tons of crude oil in the first six months of the year, the Army's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN newspaper said here Saturday.

The amount topped by two percent the production target for the year, the paper said.

Viet-xo-petro, founded in 1981, is the only joint venture in the petroleum field between Vietnam and another socialist country. The firm has extracted in excess of one million tons of crude since 1987, including "more than 550,000 tons just in the first six months of this year," the paper said.

The company recently completed installation of a ninth drilling platform and has been drawing oil from 37 wells working two offshore deposits at Bach Ho (White Tiger) and Dai Hung, located off the southern coast's Vung Tau - Con Dao Special Zone.

The deepest working well exceeds a depth of 3,900 meters (12,870 feet), the paper said.

Some of the crude is exported, mostly to Japan, while the remainder is refined at a small facility outside nearby Ho Chi Minh City.

To handle the increased oil production, the paper said two petro-chemical facilities, one with an annual processing capacity of three million tons of crude, were under construction some 30 kilometers (19 miles) northwest of Vung Tau and 50 km (31 miles) southwest of Ho Chi Minh City.

Vietnam has signed several oil deals with Western nations and India.

In May 1988, Hanoi signed a contract with India's state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Commission, followed in June by a 70 million U.S. dollar oil exploration and drilling deal between the national firm Petro - Vietnam and the Belgian - British - Dutch consortium Petrofina - Shell.

Last November, Petro - Vietnam agreed on a 25-year contract with Total - CFP, a French company, for exploration and seismic tests in the northern Gulf of Tonkin by its affiliate Total - Vietnam.

So far this year, Petro - Vietnam has reached terms with British Petroleum (BP) and CEP - Enterprise, a Franco - British consortium.

BP agreed in February to a 25-year, 60 million dollar contract for exploration and drilling off the central coastal city of Da Nang. CEP signed a similar contract in April for exploration and exploitation off the southern coast.

Provinces Prepare for People's Council Elections

BK0309145689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] The Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Committees of Lai Chau, Son La, Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, and Long An Provinces recently held their first consultative conferences in preparation for the election of People's Councils at various levels.

The conference in Lai Chau unanimously agreed that the ninth Provincial People's Council will be composed of 60 councillors with the participation of those from 16 of

the 21 nationalities in the province. It also agreed to set up 23 electoral units in various localities.

The conferences in Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa determined the numbers of councillors for the next Provincial People's Councils in order to allot them rationally to various socioeconomic components, districts, cities, and towns, with emphasis on criteria and quality.

Efforts have been exerted by Son La to satisfactorily carry out propaganda and education work with the aim of making the people of all nationalities in the lowlands, highlands, and remote areas clearly understand the significance of the election this time.

The conference in Son La also clearly pointed out shortcomings in the previous elections, and laid stress on the need to ensure that the election of people's councillors is held in a spirit of openness, democracy, and according to the National Assembly's newly promulgated law. Regarding structural organization, the conference held that the composition of the Provincial People's

Council should not necessarily be focused on the participation of all nationalities but mainly on criteria.

Long An has printed and published hundreds of thousands of copies of the Law on the Election of People's Councillors and the Law on the Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees. The provincial VFF Committee and all units concerned have prepared election plans for key cadres at the grass-roots level and held a preliminary consultative conference to discuss the proportion and composition of candidates.

Binh Dinh has set up an election steering committee and approved the contents of and plans and measures for electoral work. The province has also held conferences to delegate electoral work to all organs and mass organizations at the provincial level, as well as to representatives of the party, administrative, and VFF Committees in various districts and cities.

Australia

PRC Diplomats Told Not To Harass Students

*BK0709042589 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0300 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Australia has reminded the Chinese Embassy in Canberra that its staff should not exceed their functions as diplomats in Australia. The reminder came after claims from Adelaide of harassment of Chinese students by Chinese officials and similar claims from Brisbane.

The foreign affairs minister, Senator Gareth Evans, told the Senate that departmental officials raised the claims with officials from the Chinese Embassy late last month. He said the government supported the right of Chinese students to hold peaceful protests, of course, in Australia, and it would deplore any punitive actions taken against them.

Fiji

Envoy Sees 'Warming' Relations With New Zealand

*BK0709055389 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Fiji's ambassador to New Zealand, Mr Edward Beddoes, says his country will not be bought over by aid packages from countries like Japan and France. Mr Beddoes was addressing a reunion of the Fiji Forces Association for New Zealand, returned servicemen who served there during the Second World War.

He said that Fiji's acceptance of aid from France would not cause his country to change its attitude to nuclear testing, and Japanese aid would not result in Fiji condoning "Wall of Death" or drift-net fishing.

The ambassador said despite the recent coups and trouble in Fiji, there was an enormous reservoir of goodwill between the races, and the country's new draft constitution would safeguard the interests of all.

Mr Beddoes also said that while there had been stress in relations between the New Zealand and Fiji Governments, there were signs that relations were warming.

New Zealand

Government Plans to Buy Two ANZAC Frigates

*BK0709041089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0345 GMT
9 Sep 89*

[Text] Wellington, Sept 7 (AFP)—New Zealand will buy at least two and possibly four warships under the ANZAC [Australia New Zealand Army Corps] frigate building project with Australia, Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer announced Thursday.

The much-delayed decision received strong support from government members of parliament at a caucus

meeting Thursday after months of controversy within government ranks and the Labour Party over the issue.

The Australian government said last month it would build at least eight West German-designed frigates for use in the South Pacific and Antarctic, with Prime Minister Bob Hawke warning New Zealand that unless it joined in the project, the traditionally close defence ties between the two nations could be affected.

Mr Palmer denied his government had been pressured into the project by the Australians, saying New Zealand had got an extremely good deal.

The 942 million New Zealand dollars (556 million U.S.) New Zealand will pay for the two frigates it was definitely committed to buy was 30 percent below the price ceiling set by the government for the project, he said.

It was also 20 percent less than the price Australia would be paying for its vessels.

New Zealand contractors would get 20 percent of the project work with the two frigate orders, he said.

Mr Palmer acknowledged that peace groups, who conducted a very active public campaign against the frigate project, would be disappointed, but said the decision in no way undermined New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies.

"We do not have nuclear weapons in New Zealand harbours now and the decision to replace two of our ships will not change that," he said.

"We have a strong defence relationship with Australia. That will continue." Without the frigates New Zealand could not provide the "helping hand" that South Pacific nations expected of it in times of strife, he said.

"There are severe limitations on the support we can realistically offer with our existing ships.

"We need to have surveillance and patrol capabilities in the Pacific. The ANZAC project gives us a ship developed to meet our specific needs in this part of the world. It will do so well into the next century."

Labour Party President Ruth Dyson, who has campaigned against the frigate project, said Thursday that the party would be "very disappointed".

But she made it clear she did not expect the issue to cause further divisiveness in the party, which has been troubled by dissent on economic issues for much of the past year.

"The party membership will undoubtedly regret the decision to go ahead with the frigates," she said.

"However, it is disciplined enough to accept that the decision has now been taken and new issues are ahead of us."

(In Canberra, Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley welcomed the New Zealand government's decision, saying it would strengthen defence and economic ties between the two countries.

(Mr Beazley said in a statement that Wellington's decision to purchase two frigates would allow cooperation between the two navies across the Tasman Sea.

(New Zealand firms would benefit from the warship construction program as well as from other Australian defence work, Mr Beazley said.)

Papua New Guinea

Curfew in Lae Following Riots, Looting

*BK0709051689 Hong Kong AFP in English
0502 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Port Moresby, Sept 7 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea's second largest city of Lae was under a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Thursday and the provincial government was suspended following two days of riots and looting.

Prime Minister Rabble Namaliu made no direct connection between the suspension of the Morobe Provincial Government for mismanagement and the violence which brought Lae to a standstill.

No injuries were immediately reported in the violence, sparked by the murder of a policeman and a businessman last weekend.

Mr Namaliu said he was ready to send in troops to bolster police reinforcements dispatched to Lae after riots swept the northern coastal provincial capital of Morobe.

Offices, shops and schools remained closed after hundreds of people rampaged in the city's commercial centre Wednesday [6 Sep], smashing windows and looting. Police teargas deterred the rioters only temporarily.

"People just simply helped themselves to whatever goods they could lay their hands on," a radio reporter said.

Youths swarmed over the downtown area of Lae on Tuesday [5 Sep] and moved to the government centre chanting "burn down the provincial assembly."

Police said they made mass arrests of rioters but the number was not immediately available.

The city was described as quiet but tense on Thursday.

The violence was a new headache for Mr Namaliu's government, facing a nine-month-old guerrilla war by militant landowners on the island of Bougainville which has closed the giant copper mine there since May.

Mr Namaliu announced after a cabinet meeting Wednesday night that security forces would enforce a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Lae in a bid to contain the fourth outbreak of major violence there since 1986.

Although the weekend murders were the spark for the riots, observers said they came against a background of simmering discontent with Premier Joshua Hagen's government in Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea's largest.

The Morobe government has been bogged down by a series of political crises and power struggles. Mr Namaliu said Wednesday night that he was suspending it for mismanagement but gave no specific reasons for his action.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

12 SEPT 1989

